

## Government stands by pay restraints despite conference humiliation

Labour Party conference which yesterday rejected by 1,000 votes to 1,924,000 any pay restraint, will be told by Prime Minister today that the Government will stand by its policy. He will challenge TUC leaders to offer a

better plan. If they do not, the Government will continue to argue on the basis of its White Paper. Talks between Cabinet ministers and the TUC on the consequences of yesterday's vote may begin next week.

## Ir Callaghan challenges unions today to find alternative

Fred Emery and

Clark, Prime Minister is to speak in a speech today in the House of Commons. He will tell the House that the Government will stand by its policy, and will offer further aid to the TUC about the consequences of the conference.

At the end of yesterday's pay policy, indeed the Government stood by its policy, and will offer further aid to the TUC about the consequences of the conference.

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In succession, Mr. Healey, Mr. Sidney Weighall, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and finally Mr. Michael Foot, Mr. Callaghan's chief lieutenant in the Cabinet, implored the conference not to bury itself over the precipice.

From the delegates' response it sounded as if things might have been evenly balanced had it been one man, one vote. But the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers wheeled out their big votes, and that was that.

The Government's plight was worsened and made to look even more lopsided when the General and Municipal Workers' Union abstained.

Considering that the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Labour Party in the Commons supported the pay policy, and the party's national executive committee in vain sought a compromise to limit the resolution and so even a vote, the wording that was carried is one of the more grotesque upsets to overthrow the party since Mr. Callaghan became Prime Minister.

In an election campaign Mr. Callaghan now risks appearing more severely divided from his party over pay than he is from the Conservatives. More immediately, in its own pay negotiations with public service workers the Government faces a much more difficult task in enforcing a 5 per cent settlement.

Mr. Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, one of the principal sponsors of the motion that was carried, said last night: "This was a very clear expression of the will of the Labour Party, and it adds to the clear decision of the TUC. The movement has said that the 5 per cent must go and it will not accept rigidity."

Our Political Reporter writes: There was no disguising the disparity of numbers in the vote last night, and some of them were expressing it openly. Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said the conference vote was aimed at the heart of the Labour Government, and will not help them in any way to win the next election.

Dr. David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government would have to do a deal with the unions that would stick and cut down inflation.

He hinted that the two sides might be more flexible over what he described as the arithmetic, but the Government's main aim of keeping down inflation could not be altered.

Mr. William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said that those who said that 5 per cent was too rigid and unrealistic had a much more realistic alternative they preferred.

A Staff Reporter writes: The Government would not necessarily change its policy because of the 5 per cent vote. Mr. Foot said on the BBC television programme: "We are disappointed, naturally, but the conference does not dictate to the Government."

Of course, any leader has to take the conference into account. But you know, there is a parliamentary leader, and sometimes there has to be an accommodation between the two.

He denied that the Government would hold to its policy "throughout but it is a conference report, page 6."

Conference Report, page 6. Leading article, page 15.



Mr. Denis Healey, the Chancellor, at the Labour conference yesterday.

## TUC-Cabinet talks to minimize damage may start next week

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Blackpool

Discussions between the TUC and senior Cabinet ministers in the light of the defeat of the 5 per cent wage restraint policy yesterday may begin as early as next week as the two sides seek to re-establish the credibility of their "special relationship" before the opposition parties have an opportunity to exploit to the full the rift that has opened.

Mr. Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said after delegates to the Labour Party conference at Blackpool had voted by a proportion of more than two to one to reject incomes policy: "I think the Prime Minister should reassess his position. He should realize that what he is facing are the feelings not only of the TUC but of the whole labour movement."

"He must give credence to the fact that we are just as anxious for a Labour Government as he is and we think our way is going to guarantee a Labour victory. I do not think he can lightly throw away all this support of opinion. There must be compromise in attitudes. He should see that the quality of leadership lies in an ability to compromise. He should recognize that there are other

points of view just as valid as his own."

The miners' leader called for an urgent meeting between ministers and the TUC economic committee "so that we can get some sense into the argument". He added: "I do not think it is too late, but it cannot be left much longer."

His union executive meets next week to discuss a timetable for the submission of its claim for £10 a week for men at the collieries, with appropriate wages elsewhere in the pits. If conceded, the claim would increase miners' pay by up to £31 a week.

Mr. David Barnett, chairman of the Trade Union Committee for Labour Unity, who will give the TUC fraternal address tomorrow, is expected to touch on the prospect of further negotiations between the unions and ministers now that the arguments of the July White Paper are being countered.

He said in the unions' view, so thoroughly discredited, all he would say last night was: "The TUC remains committed to a return to voluntary collective bargaining and will go on seeking that."

The Government's view that such a public abandonment of the restrictions on wage bargaining would harm Labour's electoral chances is not shared by union leaders who mounted

such an effective campaign against the pay curbs yesterday.

Another ex-patriate Bulgarian broadcaster has died in London in mysterious circumstances. Mr. Vladimir Simeonov, aged 30, was found dead last night at his home in Western Road, Plaistow, east London, where he had lived for the past five years.

The alarm was raised when a woman colleague looked through the letter box of his door when he failed to report for work and saw a body at the foot of the stairs wearing a red jacket. She dialed 999 for an ambulance and Bulgarian police broke down the door and found Mr. Simeonov dead.

He lived alone at the house and worked in the Bulgarian section of the BBC World Service. He was a programme assistant, one of about ten in the section, which is led by a Briton, Mr. David Buckley.

Scotland Yard, which is investigating the death last month of Mr. Georgi Markov, the Bulgarian defector who was shot in the chest by a Bulgarian expatriate, Mr. Vladimir Kostov, in Paris, regard Mr. Simeonov's death as suspicious.

Commander James Nevill, head of the anti-terrorist branch at Scotland Yard, said the house soon after the discovery was made.

Like Mr. Markov, Mr. Simeonov worked at Bush House, in the Strand. He defected from Bulgaria in 1974 and joined the BBC the next year. He read the news and worked on translations. He represented a weekly programme for young people that included pop music and, according to the BBC, did no outside work. The BBC said that his parents lived in Plovdiv and had visited him last year.

Last night BBC colleagues described him as a lively, cheerful person. He was not known to be particularly close to Mr. Markov.

Mr. Markov complained that he had been jabbed in the thigh by a man carrying an umbrella on the south side of Waterloo Bridge. Four days later, on September 11, he was dead.

## Lonrho chief alleges harassment by ministers over refusal to drop legal action on oil supplies

By Fred Emery, Political Editor

An allegation that Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and other British ministers have been party for the past 17 months to a campaign of harassment of the London-based multinational company, Lonrho, because it refused to drop its multimillion pound legal action for damages against Shell and BP over Rhodesia oil supplies, is made public today.

In a letter to Dr Owen on September 18, the day before publication of the Bingham report on oil sanctions, Mr. R. W. (Tiny) Rowland, managing director and chief executive of Lonrho, complained that the recent Tanzanian Government confiscation of Lonrho's assets had the approval and indirect assistance of the British Foreign Office.

Tanzania's action made him realize, Mr. Rowland writes, that when Dr Owen spoke to him last year of Lonrho being "one of the victims" if court actions were pursued against the oil companies, "the underlying message was one I should not have refused."

The letter, supplied to The Times by Mr. Rowland, disclosed for the first time that a few weeks after setting up the Bingham inquiry last year Mr. Callaghan's Government was actively exerting pressure for the withdrawal of BP and Shell to be withdrawn.

Dr Owen's reasoning over years ago, as attributed to him in the letter, was that "all international companies would be wounded by public discussion of the contents of documents received by the Foreign Office."

On Sunday at Blackpool, where he is attending the Labour party conference, Dr Owen angrily declined to comment on the contents of the letter. He said that he had heard that Mr. Rowland intended to have the letter published before he had replied. The whole matter was outrageous and he would reserve his rebuttal, he was not the sort of person who normally sued but on this occasion he would consult lawyers.

Last night Mr. G. G. H. Waldeen, private secretary to Dr Owen, replying to Mr. Rowland on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said the Government had no involvement in the decision of the Tanzanian Government over Lonrho's assets.

The letter said: "The account of your meeting with Mr. Rowland on July 6, 1977, which was intended to urge you to make available evidence in your possession to Mr. Bingham, does not correspond to the facts."

Mr. Rowland said last night he would be replying to Dr Owen.

The affair is complicated by Mr. Rowland's business dealings and long involvement with southern African political figures, with Mr. Ian Smith and President Kaunda. It is compounded by the Department of Trade investigation into Lonrho's own alleged sanctions breaking and the suspicions that that has aroused among British ministers.

At the heart of the accusation is Mr. Rowland's conviction that the Callaghan Government has used an abuse of power to band him out of a "clearance" by ministerial statement for Lonrho of any criminal implications to the Department of Trade investigation, but that that clearance was withheld and other harassment began once he declined to abandon his law suits.

Lonrho owns the Beira oil pipeline to Rhodesia, which was closed to comply with United Nations sanctions. It is suing the oil companies for breach of contract for supplying oil to Rhodesia through other means.

The letter recounts events leading to an hour-and-a-quarter meeting with Dr Owen in his office at the Foreign Office on July 6 last year. Beforehand Mr. Rowland had written an apparently glib, assurances, presumably from persons close to Dr Owen, that official inquiries into Lonrho's affairs would shortly be announced as concluded.

The letter implies that that was a firm assurance by Dr Owen of a "clearance". Mr. Rowland's version is that he had no wish to be discussing Rhodesia oil with Dr Owen while the company was still seen to be under a cloud. "Having had that firm assurance, Continued on page 2, col 7.

## Washington agreed for final Egypt-Israel talks

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Oct 2

The final negotiations for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will open in Washington on October 12. The two sides apparently found it easier to agree to meet here than on their home territories, and President Sadat remains eager to keep the United States as closely involved in the process as possible.

Announcing the meeting, the White House also stated that President Carter would go to the Middle East to attend the signing ceremony of the treaty, which will presumably be attended by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. It is reported that President Sadat would also accept an invitation to come to Egypt.

Mr. Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said that the Washington negotiations will be at ministerial level and that the United States will participate fully, lending all the support it can.

Heading the American delegation will be Mr. Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and the Egyptians will probably be represented by the acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Butros Ghali, and Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

The Washington negotiations will have few serious problems to settle. It will be a matter of preparing documents and drawing precise lines on maps. Mr. Vance is due to go to Moscow for the SALT negotiations in the second half of October, and will therefore presumably leave before the negotiations begin.

But the reports coming in of more fighting between Syrian and Christian Lebanese and of President Sarkis's change of government in Beirut must have helped to confirm the suspicions of Mr. Sadat's critics that the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement would only transfer the Middle East conflict to another part of the Arab world.

The President's speech was televised across Egypt and none of the audience could have

most of the Middle East negotiations to his deputies.

Mr. Carter has announced no further details of his visit to the Middle East, but Mr. Sadat has expressed his readiness to accept it if he did not accept, and if he did not also go to Israel.

Robert Fisk writes from Cairo: President Sadat consecrated the Camp David agreement today by censuring his Arab enemies and praising his new Israeli friends. Then, after his three-and-a-half hour speech to the People's Assembly in Cairo, Mr. Sadat—who had indignantly expelled a heckler on the floor of the House who accused him of treason—told reporters that President Carter had just accepted an invitation to come to Egypt.

It was Mr. Sadat's first public statement since he left Camp David and he clearly intended the occasion to be one of supreme historic importance. He announced the name of his new Prime Minister and proclaimed an era of peace for the country.

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## War for Beirut is Cabinet war spreads

Sarkis of Lebanon announced a bid to bring peace to his country as a crisis Cabinet of political replace the present technocrats governing a new security plan. It was a bid to bring peace to the countryside. The proposed plan is believed to involve Syrian troops.

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## UDR captain shot down in Newry

A part-time captain in the Ulster Defence Regiment was badly injured when gunmen shot him in the centre of Newry. In Belfast a regular British soldier was injured by a booby-trapped bomb. The two incidents continue the recent increase in violence by the Provisional IRA.

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## Lesson of genocide

State actions hidden behind a screen of lies and half truths came to generate the genocide of six million Jews, the Duke of Gloucester said at a conference. The television series Holocaust had dramatized that crime. He said in emphasizing the need for press freedom.

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## Newspaper banned

The Zimbabwe Times has been banned by the Rhodesian Government. Its continued publication was against the interests of public safety or security, the Government said. More than 300 employees would be thrown out of work, an executive of the newspaper stated.

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## Fishing ban rejected

Britain's request for EEC approval of fish conservation measures decided unilaterally in London has been rejected. Mr. Finn Olav Gundelach, the Community Fisheries Commissioner, said Britain's ban on herring fishing off the west coast of Scotland (with the exception of the Clyde estuary) could not be approved.

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## Papers postponed

Express Newspapers announced that plans for a new London evening paper and another Sunday newspaper had been deferred.

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## Paris: By-election how for Gaullists casts

gloom over opening of French National Assembly's autumn session

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## Delhi: Police arrest more than 800 farmers

shouting anti-Government slogans on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, commemorating

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## HOME NEWS

## Prince to visit trade union offices

By Donald Macintyre

The Prince of Wales is expected to pay his first official visit to the headquarters of a trade union before the end of the year.

Plans are well advanced for the Prince to visit the London head offices of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, probably on December 14.

The visit will be part of a programme by which the Prince intends to familiarize himself with industrial life. He expects to meet senior officials of the union, including the general secretary, Mr Geoffrey Dray, a prominent member of the TUC economic committee.

He has already visited the offices of the National Economic Development Council and is due this month to meet trade union, management and government representatives at two of the development council's sector working parties, concerned with electronics and industrial transport.

The Prince said in April that he intended to acquaint himself with "the whole spectrum of life in this country, with the world of industry, engineering, finance, agriculture and government."

Nalco is the fourth biggest union affiliated to the TUC and has 710,000 members, mainly white collar local authority employees. It is not affiliated to the Labour Party. Buckingham Palace declined to confirm the visit to Nalco yesterday, but news of it is understood to have been given to the union's executive last month.

The Queen's press secretary, Mr Michael Shea, said: "We do not normally give information of future engagements until they have been formally announced and arrangements finalized with the host organization."

## Dockers bar Fords

Imports of Ford cars through Harwich, Hull and Lowestoft have been blocked by dockers supporting the company's 57,000 striking manual workers (our Labour Staff writes). The ban affects imports of Continental-built Granadas and Capris.

## Aspects of oil, 1: Sullom Voe drive for target despite hitches

## Delay at world's biggest construction site

By Dan van der Var

After the removal at the weekend of a blockage from one of the two oil pipelines to Sullom Voe, in the Shetlands, another technical hitch left engineers wondering last night whether they could meet the target date for the first delivery.

The Sullom Voe terminal represents Britain's largest visible commitment to North Sea oil. Whether or not the first supplies of crude oil arrive on time at the end of this month, the sheer scale of this development at the remotest extremity of the United Kingdom makes it difficult to doubt its builders' claim that it is the world's largest active construction site.

I visited it a few days ago in the course of an examination of what has become Britain's most important industry.

The key to this vast enterprise is to be found at the point on the site where two pitch-black swamps of pipeline emerge from the ground. They are the ends of the two submarine links that are to bring

oil from the Brent and Ninian fields northeast of the Shetlands, about 100 miles away. The Ninian pipeline is due to discharge its first deliveries by the end of November. The Brent pipeline was expected to bring the first oil ashore from its "hacholine" from the Duple field by the end of this month. But a fortnight ago the Brent line was found to be blocked.

At the third attempt to clear it, an obstruction in the form of an inflatable sphere used to check the interior condition of the pipeline was brought to the surface at the weekend by a cleansing projectile known in the industry as a "pig".

But yesterday a representative of Shell, the company that operates the Brent pipeline, confirmed that pressure was down in the line, which could mean a blockage, or worse, a rupture, somewhere in the network. Further tests would have to be completed, he said, before it was known how soon deliveries would begin.

More than 5,000 people are working hard to complete the terminal, which will handle more than half Britain's annual consumption of oil. It will also be bringing gas ashore in two years' time.

To the untrained eye, the 1,400-acre site is a scene of confusion, although work is far advanced on the storage tanks (capacity 21 million gallons each).

Almost everything used to build the facility has been brought in by ship. Most of the workforce engaged, up to 4,000 men, has also come in from outside, drawn by a weekly wage of £250, all found.

They live in two elaborate construction camps which between them offer no fewer than 60 television rooms (20 for each channel to forestall disagreement over choice of programmes). Huge, high-quality free meals are served in enormous canteens. Employees work a 75-hour week of up to seven days, with a week off in every five, for which they are flown out free.

The project also provides jobs for about a thousand Shetlanders, five hundred of each sex, who earn similar wages but do not have the five-week free. Despite the gruelling hours, some of them still try to keep their traditional croft smallholdings going.

The policy adopted both by the Shetland Islands Council and the developers, led by BP, of isolating the Sullom Voe day-to-day life of the islands, appears to have worked very well.

The construction camps, with their comprehensive facilities—sport, entertainment and religious activity, as well as food, drink and sleeping accommodation—have generally ensured that the sudden increase of a fifth in the Shetland population has caused remarkably little disruption.

By the time the terminal is complete and working normally, it will be an almost silent site, needing perhaps 250 people to service it.

Next: Offshore training centre.

## Ports director and deputy to resign

From Our Correspondent

Captain George Biro, director of ports and harbours for Shetland Islands Council, which is developing the new harbour facilities for Sullom Voe, tendered his resignation at a private meeting of the council's ports committee yesterday.

The resignations came after a dispute between the director and the council's chief executive over the running of the port. Mr Biro suggested in a report to the council that the port could not be run efficiently as a council department, but should be operated as a separate entity.

The council, which was given special powers by Parliament to run the port, is anxious to be seen to run the port efficiently. Mr Biro was asked to withdraw his report and Mr Ernest Urquhart, chief executive, has publicly criticized it. Mr Urquhart said yesterday that Mr Biro had resigned "for personal reasons, unconnected with the recent publicity on policy concerning the running of the ports and harbours department."

Last night Mr Biro contradicted Mr Urquhart's statement. He said "I was concerned that Mr Urquhart doubted in public my ability to manage the department," he said.

In a report in *The Sunday Times* on September 24 Mr Urquhart was quoted as saying that if Mr Biro was not prepared to work within the existing structure of the council he should go, or the council should let him go.

Mr Biro's resignation, which was said to be regretfully accepted, was tendered during a discussion on staffing and salaries. It is understood that he resigned "essentially over the question of whether the director should be paid an extra £2,000 a year to maintain differentials in the department, where salaries for marine officers and glibes have had to be increased to attract applicants."

## £10,000 for dismissed professor

A former priest, who was dismissed from a teaching post for refusing to wear clerical garb and writing articles allegedly prejudicial to the church, was awarded £10,000 damages yesterday.

Dr Patrick McGrath, aged 43, was awarded £9,996 and 60 per cent of his costs. But Dr McGrath, of Sandymount, Dublin, said he was more interested in being reinstated and would consider appealing to the Irish Supreme Court.

He lost his job as professor of metaphysics at Maynooth, Ireland's leading Roman Catholic clerical college, in 1977. The bishops, who are trustees of the college, dismissed him.

Mr Justice Hamilton said earlier this year that he accepted that the real reason for dismissal was Dr McGrath's application to leave the priest-hood.

## Text of Mr Rowland's letter to Dr Owen

The text of the letter on September 18 from Mr R. W. (Tiny) Rowland, managing director and chief executive of Lomrho, to Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, is as follows:

Dear Dr Owen—When you said to me in the first days of July last year that Lomrho itself would be one of the victims if public discussion of the contents of documents received by the Foreign Office—many of which were ancient history—I took it on board.

I didn't quite realize that the would mean that you would not have refused until Friday night when I heard from a newspaper that the Tanzanian assets, built up over many years by investment from this country and from Kenya, and operating to the benefit of the Tanzanian economy, were being sold.

The sale, giving 30 days to "negotiate", the forced sale—at a figure equal to less than 10 per cent of the companies' value—was a complete surprise to me.

I told my colleagues on the board of Lomrho that they could expect the promised announcement, but I was not sure they would be following me. I was sad to hear that you had been misled to believe that Lomrho's mission was to me, when you know that it fell to the ground entirely of its own weight, as so many of these missions have before.

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## Sanctions clearance was sought

Continued from page 1

we began to talk", the letter states. To Dr Owen's plea to withdraw the court suit, Mr Rowland answered that unless a settlement was proposed by the oil companies they would have to proceed. That is the state of the court cases to this day.

Mr Rowland was on his own at that meeting although Dr Owen had at least two persons with him. On their record of the conversation clearly much was said.

It was after that that things went wrong for Lomrho. The clearance expected from either Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, or Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, never materialized. In spite of letters from the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

It has still not arrived. Last June the Tanzanian Government's statement after takeover of Lomrho cites the Department of Trade report and Lomrho's alleged sanction-breaking. While the direct connection is far from clear, Mr Rowland insists upon it: "But for the statement from the Attorney General having been deliberately withheld, presumably by the Treasury, the Tanzanian Government's statement would never have been formulated..." he wrote to Dr Owen.

There were lesser alleged harassments. Last April the Foreign Secretary signed an order demanding documents for the Bingham inquiry, which Lomrho claimed it would have supplied willingly, and which the Department of Trade had examined years before.

Last May two officers from the City of London fraud squad called at Lomrho for what Mr Rowland calls "an incomprehensible one-hour visit."

Mr Rowland puts those actions down to government displeasure over his suggestion last spring that Sir Harold Wilson be called to the Bingham inquiry.

I have every reason to think that my suggestion was seen as unfortunate, and that it could raise the level and temperature of the inquiry far beyond what had been envisaged at the outset, which was an inquiry into the oil companies rather than into government.

## Woman jailed for forging £4,200 will

Mrs Dorothy May

forged her brother-in-law on a form bought from a chemist's shop yesterday for six months. She was said to have paid two friends £5 for the document, valued at £1,000 of 1977.

Mrs May, 42, of Mansell, near Exnington Way, Walsingham, pleaded guilty at Crown Court to forgery of Mr George Manne's test to defraud. It went wrong when the went to the dead man's funeral.

Mr Richard Gibb, prosecution, said it was unusual and sad that Mrs May went to the funeral of a man she had never met, and that she went to the funeral of a man she had never met, and that she went to the funeral of a man she had never met.

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## 'Express' defers plan for new papers

Express Newspapers

ferred its plans to a new evening paper in and a new Sunday paper.

Mr Victor Matthews, chairman of the group, London yesterday: "I have been deferred does not mean to say that it will not change."

He had said in February that the group, owners of the *Express*, the *Sunday Express*, and the *Evening Standard*, was looking at a possibility of launching an evening companion to the *Standard* and a new Sunday paper.

Mr Matthews said that he had hoped the new evening paper "But in the event, it is difficult than I imagine always, there are practical situations." But had not been abandoned.

The group was "everything we can" launch of the *Daily Express* and *North* on November 2.He added that the newly acquired Morg plan magazine concern brought out the first *Electronics Times*.Mr Matthews is deputy managing director and group treasurer. Last year *Beaverbrook Newspapers* has since been renamed *Newspapers*.

## Man cleared 'Chicago-style' violence' trial

Joseph Jones, 39

men accused of "Chicago-style" violence in Liverpool, was cleared of Crown Court yesterday. Mr Jones, 39, of Seabrook, was cleared of the charge of violence against a man who was killed in a fight with a woman.

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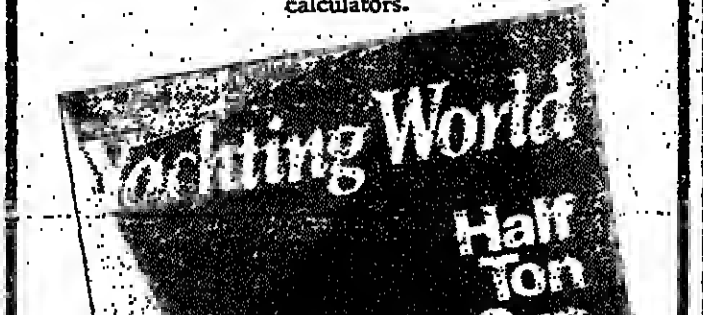
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## Half Ton Cup Series

October's Yachting World reports fully on the most important international offshore event of the year—The Half Ton Cup. We take a close look at autopilots and assess the pros and cons of the various models currently available. Then to a description of the completely new rig, the Anglo-Italian Luna—designed by Dick Carter for the man who's on his way to getting everything. Plus reports from Burnham and Thanet Weeks, Part three of Building a Warship and a review of navigational calculators.

written and read by enthusiasts  
October issue, 55p.

## Sotheby's AUTUMN ISLAMIC &amp; IRANIAN SALES

9th to 12th October 1978

The next series of specialised sales of Islamic, Iranian and related material will be held at 34-35 New Bond Street on:



## HOME NEWS

## DR captain shot in Newry and soldier injured by booby trap

By Christopher Walker

A recent increase in violence in the Provisional IRA in Newry, Ireland, continued yesterday when Mr Charles O'Leary, a part-time captain of the Ulster Defence Regiment, was shot down as he ran through the streets of Newry. A regular British soldier injured by a booby-trapped bomb near a Belfast hospital, yesterday's incidents came a spate of shooting and bombing attacks in different parts of the province. As well as reflecting a recent intensification of the position of "hazards" inside the movement's northern command, the incidents are believed to mark the beginning of a lengthy reorganisation of the IRA.

At night Mr O'Leary, a 30-year-old, was in a car when he was shot by bullets in the head, chest and thigh. He was taken to a hospital in Belfast, where he was expected to die.

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Mr Hemming was leaving the weekly market, having delivered a flock of sheep for auction, when he apparently spotted his ambushers and jumped from his vehicle to run back towards the market to seek cover. But one of the attackers, pursued him and opened fire with an automatic rifle.

Detectives suspect that the same gunmen who killed Mr Joseph Skelly last Friday in Newry may have been involved. Mr Skelly, a 40-year-old, was killed when a car in which he was travelling was hit by a bomb.

The injured soldier was part of a foot patrol on duty in the Falls Road area of west Belfast. His condition was later described as not serious.

Earlier Mr Michael Canavan, law and order spokesman of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, called on the police to arrest the British undercover soldiers who killed Mr James Taylor, the Protestant, when a surveyor shot dead while on a duck shooting expedition in Co Tyrone on Saturday night.

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Two journalists, Mr Nicholas Worrall and Miss Christabel King, testing a hovercraft they will use to explore the Sudan, on the Thames yesterday. It can be used on terrain that would be impassable by the party's Range-Rover.

## One of biggest drugs rings smashed—Crown

From Our Correspondent

Rochester: A pursuit by the police led to the smashing of one of the biggest drugs rings in Britain, it was stated at Maidstone Crown Court, Kent yesterday.

Four Kent police officers used several disguises to track down Alan Whitehead, one of the ringleaders, it was said. He had escaped capture three times and was found only when the officers followed his girl friend. He was living under a new name in Halifax, West Yorkshire.

Mr Whitehead, aged 41, a businessman, of Hayle Place, Maidstone, pleaded guilty to four charges concerning the import and supply of cannabis and amphetamines. He was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Mr Keith Simpson, for the prosecution, said: "This was a massive operation. A pill-shaking machine found at Whitehead's home could have supplied the whole demand for

amphetamines in Britain and much of the Continent."

Mr Whitehead, a former secretary of the Temperance Chamber of Trade, became involved in the ring at the end of 1976 after the property boom collapsed and he was left with £150,000 debts. In August, 1977, he was picked up on a drugs run from Holland in a light aircraft. When it landed at Southend customs found 50kg of cannabis on board.

Mr Simpson continued: "He escaped capture by the customs men and twice more that day narrowly eluded the police. At his home there was a secret trapdoor to a cellar which was converted into a laboratory."

There was a warehouse in Amsterdam and farm buildings in Kent used in the trafficking, which was done under the guise of exporting water heaters, which had secret compartments for the drugs.

In the four runs made before the police moved in, £200,000 of drugs were shipped to this country.

## Top civil servant resigns after clash of views

By Hugh Clayton

Agricultural Correspondent: One of the two top Civil Service posts at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will be abolished when its holder leaves at the end of the month.

The ministry said yesterday that Sir Frederick Kearns, aged 57, its Second Permanent Secretary, was to leave the service.

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said that his organization had offered Sir Frederick a part-time consultancy, which he has worked at the ministry for 30 years, played a leading part in Britain's entry negotiations with the EEC.

He disagreed fundamentally with the anti-EEC and pro-consumer attitude of Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## Life jail for rapist at hospital

David Hempton, aged 30, a former patient who admitted assaulting two nurses and raping a student nurse at Kingston upon Thames Hospital, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for life.

Twice he was said to have posed as an electrician and tricked his way into nurses' bedrooms. One night last December he seized a student in a hostel corridor, dragged her to her bedroom and raped her.

The prosecution said it was an act of great courage by a woman passing by Mr Hempton's cell as he was assaulting another victim that led to his arrest.

Mr Hempton, of Gibbon Road, Kingston, pleaded guilty to raping a student nurse, assaulting two nurses and a housekeeper and assaulting a girl in his van.

## rejudice by ore against girls

Littlewoods Organization, which has been accused of racial prejudice against coloured schoolgirls, was found yesterday to be innocent.

Girls, who were awarded prizes by the organization, were not awarded prizes because they were not white.

When they sent a white girl to inquire, she was told there were no vacancies.

John Probert, chairman, said the company for employing only four part-time people, two of them men, on its staff of 160, was innocent.

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## Mothers' union accepts the painful facts of life

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent: The Mothers' Union, belying its reputation as the guardian of old-fashioned love and marriage, has acknowledged that young people sometimes anticipate marriage, and even live together, without the blessing of wedlock.

In what the union calls "probably the most controversial publication" it has ever produced, engaged couples are told: "You will probably have learnt already about the biology of sex. You may have had physical sex before marriage. But in a relationship that is

going to be 'for good' there are some things to remember."

Conspicuously absent from the new booklet is even a hint of a raised eyebrow at the possibility that engaged couples might sleep together.

That is the passage which the union considers so controversial, and at a press conference in London yesterday those responsible for it were vigorous in defending it. It emerged that even women who were living with men to whom they were not lawfully married are not barred from membership, and at least one case, not

in Britain, was known to the speakers.

The booklet was the work of Mrs Ruth Hook, wife of the Bishop of Bradford. She said her husband had checked it before publication and could find no heresy in it.

It had been revised several times, mainly in the light of comments of young people to whom she showed it in draft, and she admitted that the first attempt had revolted them. The tone she eventually adopted was neutral and "non-judgmental".

"It might differ from other books about marriage by being acceptable to young people," Mrs Hook said. Her message was: "Look carefully before you leap. An awful lot of young people slip carelessly into marriage."

The booklet covers briefly all the most common difficulties facing a young married couple. Including those of adjustment in their sexual relationship and their joint attitudes to money, housing and personal life.

Marriage is for life, it states, and those who feel themselves incapable of keeping to a permanent vow should not embark on it.

It was when questions about general policy were answered that the new open-minded liberalism and tolerance of the Mothers' Union became clear.

Mrs. Rachel Nugee, central president of the Mothers' Union, said that development arose from the new charter granted in 1974, under which divorced persons were admitted to membership.

Members are now required to agree that they support Christian teaching on marriage, not that they live in accordance with any particular standard.

Closing, Marriage (Mothers' Union, 24 Tufnell Street, SW1, 50p).

## Doctor advocates system to redeem 'difficult' pupils

By John Roper

Health Services: Areas youth councils, composed of social workers, doctors, priests, the police, probation officers and youth leaders should be set up to help "difficult" pupils, a booklet published today by the British Medical Association says.

Sir Ronald Gibson, the author, is a former chairman of the council of the association, a Winchester general practitioner and school doctor. He says that potential evildoers should not be allowed to leave school before their difficulties are resolved.

He advises that the councils, with the cooperation of parents and teachers, might keep an eye on them until their trouble is over.

Sir Ronald says that it is tempting, though only as a short-term remedy, to suggest a good behavior. Better would be a lengthy, concentrated term of vigorous, time, yet constructive, exercise accompanied by severe, relentless discipline.

He was certain that national (as opposed to military) service for the benefit of the community was the real answer, but in its absence society must do its best to organize an alternative.

The booklet, published in the Family Doctor series, contains advice for adults on what Sir Ronald calls the "hit and miss" contact between adolescents and adults. He writes about the physical changes experienced by the young and concludes that in dealing with the difficulties of growing up there must be separate assessment for each boy and girl.

For example, there could be no set time to instruct in sex education because of the need to treat each case separately according to need and maturity.

Sir Ronald offers advice on money, groups and gangs, the need for parents to be aware of the language of the young, and such difficulties as depression, dyslexia, warts, drugs and the contraceptive pill.

The booklet may be difficult to find immediately because many Family Doctor publications were destroyed in a warehouse fire at the weekend. The BMA has asked for a reprint.

Young People (Chapman & Hall, Tavistock Square, London, WC1, 45p, or from chemists, 35p).

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## Boy to aid murder reconstruction

A boy is to help the police today to reconstruct the murder of Carl Bridgewater, aged 13, who was shot by robbers two weeks ago after he delivered an evening newspaper to a farmhouse at Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

Det. Chief Supt. Robert Stewart said yesterday that the boy would ride Carl Bridgewater's bicycle from the newspaper shop in Walsley, near Stourbridge, to Yew Tree Farm.

Many of Dartmoor's 500 prisoners will be locked in their cells for 23 hours each day from today as officers increase industrial action over a claim for back pay.

Two hundred officers are to refuse to carry out most supervisory duties, and most of the prisoners will leave their cells for only two half-hour exercise periods each day.

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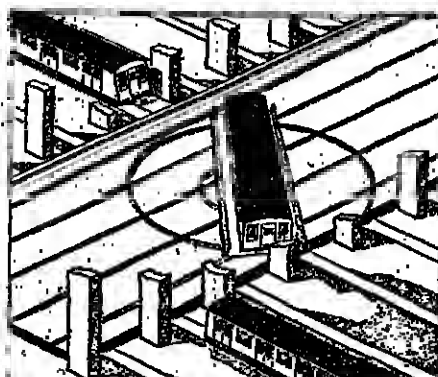
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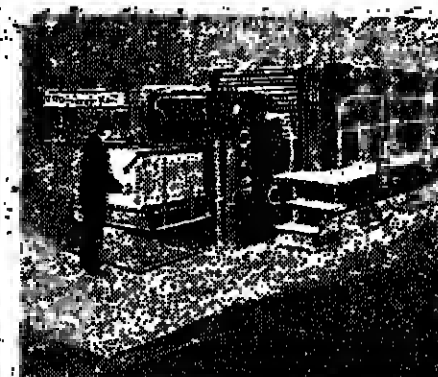
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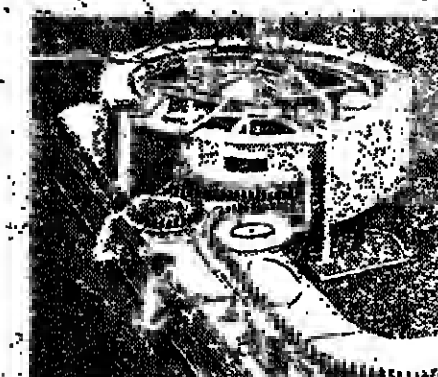
## Our engineering skills are as varied as our markets.



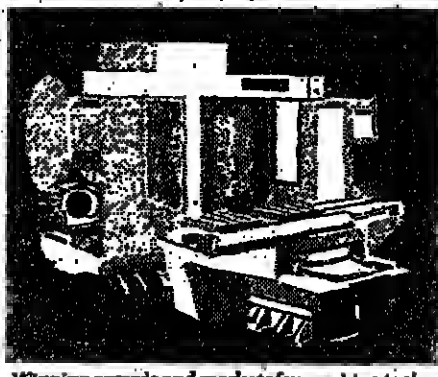
Engineering for a quick turnaround in Hong Kong. This 45-tonne moving turntable for the new Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway System is one of the many world-wide engineering projects to which our Design and Projects Division is contributing engineering products and know-how.



We've added our skills to the power of the press. High-quality printing, speed and economy are the qualities of streamers demand from printers—and the Sovereign Press from Chubb's. Vickers is providing just these advantages in the printing industry field.



High-speed bottling is one of our lines. Many of today's best-known drinks are bottled on high-speed bottling and filling lines produced by Vickers-Rosson, and this is one of our big sales successes in UK and export markets.







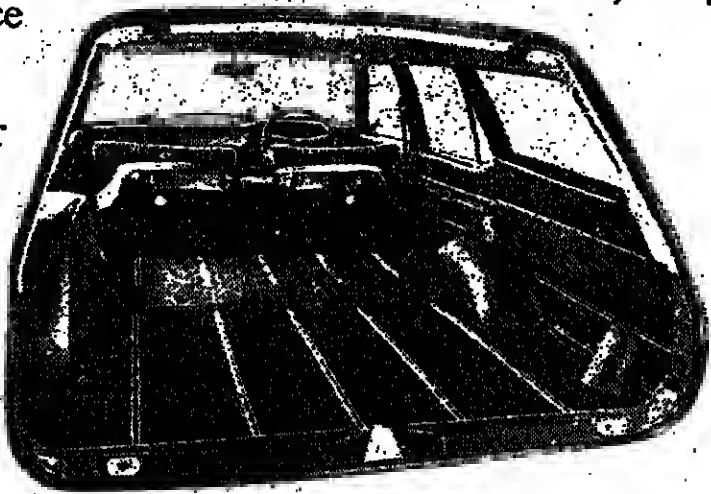


# Next year, any estate worth the name ought to offer you some of these.

## More than hatchback capacity.

An estate car should always be more than a 5 or 3-door hatchback. An estate car in 1979 should be a hard-working load-carrier when you want one; it ought to give you at least 5 feet of clear, easily-loaded luggage space with the rear bench seat folded down.

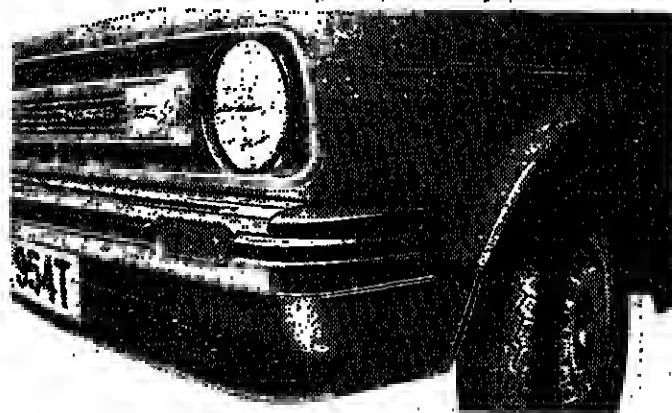
The rear door should lift up with a whisper, not with a heave. And when it's functioning as a luxurious 5-seater, it should still give you generous boot space.



## Performance from style.

Next year's estate should look as good and function as efficiently in Berkeley Square or Brecon.

Expect sensible features like a matte black, scooped front spoiler to improve the car's aerodynamics and roadholding. Bumpers with inset indicator lamps. Tungsten headlamps and a corrosion-resistant grille surround that adds a distinctive touch of style.



## Saloon-style comfort.

There's no reason why 1979's estate should cramp your style. You should look for deep, all-round comfort: cut-pile carpeting, ergonomically designed seating that looks good and, importantly for an estate, is easy to keep looking good.

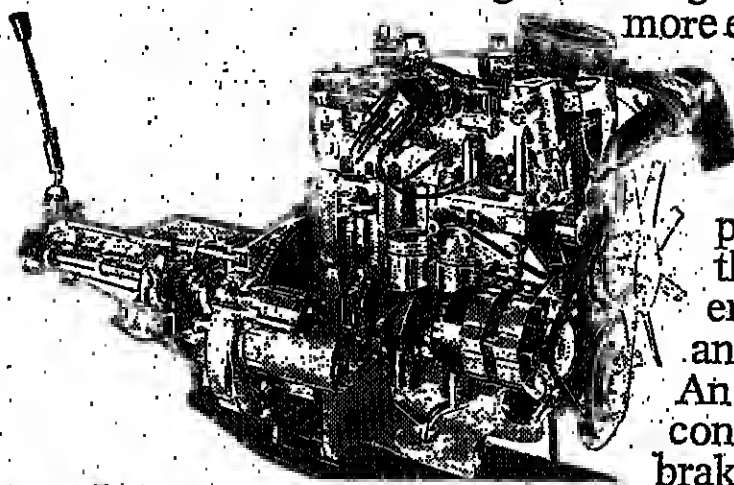
Little touches of comfort, like two-speed heating and cooling controlled from illuminated slide units, and a lockable glovebox.



## A new source of power.

A 1979 estate should give you the choice of a new, lightweight overhead camshaft engine. An engine that uses its alloy head for more efficient heat conduction; that uses fewer moving parts and so cuts down engine noise.

An engine that maximises fuel economy by pre-heating the mixture through side inlet ports. An engine that is compact, accessible and easy to service and maintain. An engine whose power is controlled by a new dual line brake system.



# The '79 Marina Estates offer them all. Now.

Above, you see just some of the benefits we've built into the new '79 Morris Marina 1700 Estates. The new 1300 Marina '79 Estate features its own, celebrated A-Series engine, a power unit of proven performance and outstanding economy. The '79 Marina Estates, Saloons and Coupés are here. Now.

In your Austin Morris showroom, they represent eleven examples of sound, reliable, forward-thinking Morris value for money. If you're in the market for an estate car, put the '79 Morris Marina Estates on your test drive list. And be a year ahead of the rest.



## We haven't lost our sense of values.

Car featured, 1700L Estate. Official Government Fuel Consumption Figures: simulated urban driving, 30.0mpg (9.4 L/100Km); constant 56mph, 39.8mpg (7.1 L/100Km); constant 75mph, 28.4mpg (9.9 L/100Km). Morris Marina 1300 Estate simulated urban driving, 29.5mpg (9.6 L/100Km); constant 56mph, 40.6mpg (7.0 L/100Km); constant 75mph, 30.1mpg (9.4 L/100Km).

From Austin Morris, a subsidiary of B.L. Cars







## HOME NEWS

### Labour NEC urges public inquiry into oil sanctions breaking

From Michael Bettfield, Political Reporter, Liverpool

The Labour Party National Executive Committee yesterday urged the Government to institute formal and wide-ranging public inquiry as soon as possible into the breaking of oil sanctions.

A statement by the NEC also urged the Government to release relevant Cabinet, official and company papers to it.

The statement will be debated at the party conference today. It states that the management of Shell and BP and the companies, knowing they were breaking sanctions, did not inform the Government at an early stage.

"This clearly demonstrates the need for more public accountability of multinational companies," it says.

The statement asks the Government to take all necessary steps to ensure that the operations of the companies are brought under full public control.

It condemns oppression and denial of human rights in South Africa and the transgression of the South African Government.

"We ask the Government to apply effective sanctions to Rhodesia and to work at the United Nations towards a mandatory ban on oil trade with apartheid South Africa, and in the first instance to support the proposal of the United Nations for mandatory oil sanctions against South Africa."

### By-elections timed for crucial votes

Our Parliamentary Staff

The two outstanding by-elections in Berwick and East Lothian and in Pontefract and Huddersfield will take place on October 26, in time for the new Parliament to take part in crucial votes after the Queen's Speech on November 1.

The London Gazette announces that the Speaker will give his writ for the by-elections on Friday.

They are caused by the deaths of Mr. M. P. Mr. Mackintosh in Berwick and East Lothian, and Mr. M. P. Mr. Harper, who held the seat in October, 1974, in a 23,242 majority.

The crucial contest will be at East Lothian, where Mr. Mackintosh in October,

### Patients are sent home as action closes hospital

Patients protested yesterday as a hospital turned them out because of action by or maintenance men seeking a 25 per cent pay increase. They were taken on stretchers and in wheelchairs to the Tames Ditton cottage, near Esher, Surrey. They were transferred to a rural hospital at Kingston, where another dispute was in progress, while others, including a man who said he had a serious lung complaint, were sent home.

The hospital, which has 12 beds, was one of the first of the dispute. Two cottage hospitals in the area will also close and move elsewhere.

Leslie Turvey, aged 87, has a suspected fractured arm and is being treated for a heart condition. He said: "I cannot go home because there are four flights of stairs to climb, so they are taking me to Kingston. I know the circumstances, but I am a union man who wants money, but they work on principle of putting people out to get what they want. Some of the patients are old, one is 95, and they are really understand what is happening. On Saturday they had to herd us all into one little ward with just a small electric fire between us because there was no other heating in the hospital. And there are no clean sheets."

Shop stewards at Kingston Hospital yesterday lifted their threat not to feed patients. They had said the patients would not be fed unless their health district's security officer was suspended pending an inquiry into security arrangements.

More than 200 key workers at the hospital earlier staged a lightning strike in protest over police raids. But they returned to work after the security officer volunteered to take a week's holiday and the management agreed to talks today.

The action, by porters, kitchen workers, domestic workers, carpenters, fitters and electricians, came after early morning police visits to the homes of three hospital workers last week. One man was later charged with receiving stolen property.

The unions involved said a "scar" had been left on innocent people. Anyone suspected of theft ought to be called to account by the health authority before the police were called in, the shop stewards said.

The South West Thames Regional Health Authority said the hospital catering manager cooked lunch yesterday after catering staff walked out. But apart from disruption caused by the hospital maintenance men's work-to-rule, the hospital was now back to normal.

It said the security officer was called in after nurses complained that their property was being stolen.

### Man on £2m charge tells court of 'death threat'

Mr Raymond said he met Mr Denhardt through his girl friend, a Bunny Girl. He also met other gangland people, including Michael Ishmael, through her.

He had appealed to Mr Ishmael to warn Mr Denhardt off, but to no avail. Once Mr Ishmael was with Mr Denhardt when an attempt was made to persuade him to take part in a robbery.

He continued: "Sit in a car with people like Denhardt and Ishmael at one o'clock in the morning and you would probably need a lot more moral fibre than I have to say: 'I do not care about the gun in your pocket', or the rumours I have heard about both Ishmael and Denhardt burying people."

Mr Raymond denies the theft on June 26, 1976. He is alleged to have used his position at Purodor to get the money from vaults at Heathrow.

The jury have been told that in an earlier trial a number of people were convicted of offences in connection with the theft.

The trial continues today.

### Widow stabbed and dying

Detectives in Lancashire investigating yesterday the case of Mrs Margaret Ward, aged 74, a widow, who of natural causes and was stabbed seven times. She died on a hospital bed at 7.30 pm on October 2.

She was found when she stopped at the Forton area on the M6, near Abergavenny. Fellow drivers found her slumped in her seat. She had been sitting three rows from the front, to another woman.

She was taken to hospital at Abergavenny, where the stab wounds were discovered.

### £400 fine for pub assault

Brian McKnight, aged 29, a machine operator, was fined £400 by Portsmouth magistrates yesterday for assaulting a landlord at the Harvest Home public house, in Copnor Road, Portsmouth. He said his vodka smelt like an Alaskan dog.

More than 30 publicans in the public gallery said afterwards that Mr McKnight, of Hilldrop Road, Camden, London, would be banned from drinking on their premises and the local licensed victuallers' society are to meet this week to discuss a total ban in the 620 public houses operated by its members.

## WEST EUROPE

### Socialist poll successes promise lively debates ahead for French MPs in autumn session

From Owen Corry, Paris, Oct 2

The autumn session of the French National Assembly opened today with both the members of the majority parties and those of the opposition in a gloomy mood. Although M. Jacques Chirac, the assembly president, said last week on television that "it would be wrong to dramatize the conflicts between and within the political parties, the 481 deputies forecast lively sessions ahead."

Sunday's by-election in the Fourteenth Paris arrondissement, confirmed the victory of Mme Edwige Avice, the Socialist candidate, over the Gaullist M. Christian de la Malène, a close collaborator of M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris. M. de la Malène had held the seat for 20 years.

This was the run-off of the last of five by-elections in Paris since July 16. These resulted in the Socialists gaining two new seats in Parliament, to the detriment of the majority parties, and holding two constituencies, the Gers and 'pas-de-Calais'. The fifth constituency, in the Seine-Saint-Denis, stayed with the Gaullists.

The public's feelings are reflected in an opinion poll by 'Sofres' published this morning by the news magazine 'Le Nouvel Observateur'. Taken during the last days of September, and assuming a general election tomorrow, the poll gives 53 per cent of the votes to the left, 44 per cent to the majority and 3 per cent to the Gaullists.

In the light of the actual results suffered by the majority in the by-elections, it is not surprising that the Gaullist deputies of the majority return to their benches in a gloom mood.

The programme for the coming sessions also includes some very subjects, beginning with a Socialist motion of censure on the Government's economic programme, which they hold responsible for unemployment and inflation.

Within the first week, Parliament is also to discuss the project of modifying the penal code from the new controversial view of judging not the crimes but the people who commit them with their backgrounds taken into account. Replacing suspended sentences by periods of probation is another point to be discussed for the revised penal code.

The Budget and the elections for the European Parliament are also certain to provide lively sessions in the Assembly sessions ahead.

### Milan contractor's son kidnapped

Milan, Oct 2.—The son of a Milan building contractor was kidnapped here this morning by four or five masked gunmen, police said.

Signor Augusto Rancilio, aged 29, had just left his home in a wealthy suburb with Signor Garvaso Rancilio, his 86-year-old father, when the men jumped from a parked Alfa Romeo, and forced their car to stop and ordered the son out. They threw him into the back of the Alfa Romeo and drove off.

The kidnapping was seen by several passers-by who were now helping their investigation, police said. Signor Rancilio was the thirty-first person to be kidnapped in Italy this year.

Apart from the abduction of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister in March, most of the incidents have had criminal rather than political motives and many of the victims have been released after payment of large ransoms.

In other incidents during the night, three fire bombs were thrown in Naples. Two of them set fire to parked cars, while the third caused minor exterior damage to a police station.

In Northern Italy, an explosion rocked the village of Frangar, six miles from the city of Bolzano, where a bomb three days ago damaged a war memorial. This one damaged a church, with no casualties.

Reuter.

## 50 years of Catholic philanthropy

### Opus Dei goes quietly on its spiritual way

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 2

As unceremoniously as it began, Opus Dei, an international Roman Catholic organization which today has 70,000 members from more than 80 countries and is still growing, marked its fiftieth anniversary here today.

There will be Masses offered in thanksgiving in many parts of the world, a spokesman for the organization told The Times in Madrid, "but there will be no public ceremonies. We do not need them."

Debutants have labelled Opus Dei would say labelled it in print as "The Holy Mafia", "White Masonry", "Opus Dei" and "Opus Dei". The association has been accused of deep involvement in politics and finance in modern Spain, including some of the more unsavoury aspects.

At the same time Opus Dei has won success, praise from people of such disparate backgrounds as Mr. Thomas Murphy, chairman of General Motors Corporation, Mr. Charles Malik, former president of the United Nations, and Gustave Thibon, the philosopher.

It has created scores of schools, professional training centres, residences for students and working people, universities and other institutions around the world since Father José María Escrivá de Balaguer first felt the inspiration in a sparsely furnished room in the Spanish capital on October 2, 1928. He is said to have died "in the odour of sanctity" in Rome in 1975.

Opus Dei prides itself on having members from all races and many walks of life. It was the first Catholic organization authorized by the Vatican to have non-Catholic and even non-Christian cooperators and benefactors. The founder once told Pope John XXIII: "We are ecumenical, Holy Father, but we have not learned our ecumenism from your holiness."

When in his declining years, the late General Franco brought technocrats into the government, he appointed several members and sympathizers of Opus Dei to Cabinet posts. Since all political parties except the Falange-based National Movement were banned at the time, the strong Opus presence was widely interpreted as a "political power play."

"The extension, number and quality of the members of Opus Dei has made some people imagine a quest for power, or some iron obedience binding the members. The opposite is true. All there is the desire to make saints, but cheerfully, with a spirit of service and with great freedom," wrote Cardinal Albino Luciani in *Il Gazzettino* of Venice one month before being elected to his 33-day papacy as John Paul.

### Air pact with Scandinavia is still some way off

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen, Oct 2

A week of talks between British and Scandinavian aviation officials on a new traffic agreement has ended here without any final result. The fourth round of plenary talks between Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, is due to take place in London in mid-November.

The three Scandinavian governments have abrogated their 28-year-old air traffic agreement with Britain. If agreement cannot be reached all air traffic between the two areas will cease on January 1.

One of the main obstacles has been to defuse the framework for a new agreement. While the British insist that scheduled and charter traffic represent a single market and must, as is normal international practice, be considered as such at the talks, the Scandinavians who co-own SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System) insist on separating them.

The latest revenue figures show SAS earning £39m on the route in 1977, with British scheduled carriers only slightly behind at £36.6m. Scandinavian operators dominated the charter scene.

Also at issue are fares. Britain considers prices across the North Sea to be excessive and wants a revised fares structure, and the so-called fifth freedom rights, that is, charter operators' right to operate out of foreign countries.



What you do on the train is your business.

The train gets you to your business appointments quickly and dependably. It also has some appointments to help you in your business life. Many Inter-City trains have full air conditioning with adjustable seats, so that you can sit back and mull over a business idea. An expanse of desk for spreading out papers. With an individual light for reading. There's also a washroom where you can spruce up, ready to meet your client. It sounds rather like your office, doesn't it? Indeed, if your office is famous for its breakfasts and can also travel at speeds up to 125mph, there may be remarkably few practical differences between it and the train.

Inter-City

Have a good trip!







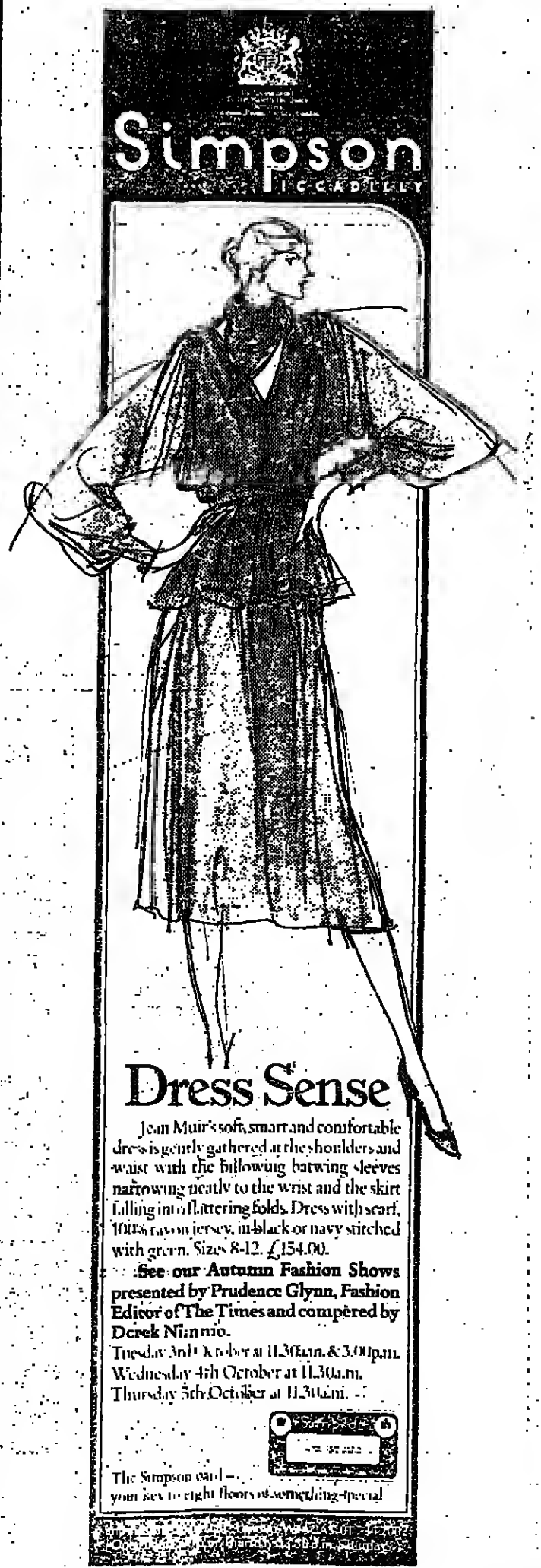
# Mr Achour refuses interrogation by court

already the anti-corruption campaign has begun to shake the confidence of corrupt officials in the highest echelons of government and commerce.

Many Indonesians claim that they have in outlay almost £1,000 in bribes before they can obtain a private telephone. Students allege that in many cases they are forced to pay money under the counter before they can enter a university.

Last month investigators uncovered another fraud case in which a £5m government building had been built on private property.

President Soeharto's critics claim that the cases uncovered so far represent only the tip of the iceberg. "The anti-corruption campaign is only slowed in form and not in the more blatant deals with the more blatant politician said. "They care not to pacify the army; and everyone knows that members of the President's family have built up their business empire on favours."





Legal  
Appointments

## Solicitor

c.£12,500 + 25% Gratuity

The Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway Corporation has been established to construct and operate an underground railway system in Hong Kong. A Solicitor is now required to join the Legal Department of the Corporation. Headed by the Corporation's Secretary and Legal Advisor, the Department is responsible for advising the Corporation on engineering contracts, financial arrangements and the administration of land and property. It is intended that the Solicitor will be primarily concerned with legal aspects of property development, estate management and associated matters. In addition, he will also assist with general legal matters and the secretarial function of the Corporation. The duties will thus be varied, interesting and rewarding.

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Applications giving relevant details and contact telephone number should be addressed to Mr. A. M. J. Wright, Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway Appointment Office, 25 Victoria Street (South Block), London SW1H 0EX.

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Tender documents are available to suppliers interested in bidding for one or several of the above-mentioned lots from Société Nationale des Industries des Corks et du Bois, 1 rue Kaddour Rahou, Hussein Dey, Algiers, Algeria, and from the publication office of this invitation to tender.

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22.30 P.M. with speeds of 100/60, 100/100, 100/120, 100/140, 100/160, 100/180, 100/200, 100/220, 100/240, 100/260, 100/280, 100/300, 100/320, 100/340, 100/360, 100/380, 100/400, 100/420, 100/440, 100/460, 100/480, 100/500, 100/520, 100/540, 100/560, 100/580, 100/600, 100/620, 100/640, 100/660, 100/680, 100/700, 100/720, 100/740, 100/760, 100/780, 100/800, 100/820, 100/840, 100/860, 100/880, 100/900, 100/920, 100/940, 100/960, 100/980, 100/1000.

## Tempting Times

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Social Focus

## Lawyers who profit from the proceeds of crime

Sir Robert Mark continues his discussion of the law

suggestion that the whole legal process should be and over to lawyers and America and Scotland has most alarming implications. The look at the American system of District Attorneys is sufficient to induce a sense of pity and despair. Indeed, in eight visits to the United States, I have yet to meet a person who does not feel their system of justice is most unsatisfactory and society that is in so many ways admirable.

he arguments for and against devaluing the police in land sod Wales of the right to decide whether to prosecute or in the majority of cases should be examined with great care, because the present situation is unique and has served country well. Every citizen retains the right to prosecute and to decide the very practice the police under that task for him. Corrupt prosecutions by private persons can easily be prevented by the Director of Public Prosecutions to take any prosecution if he thinks that step necessary to public interest.

he lawyers argue that they better fitted by training and ability to evaluate the case and to decide the very prosecution or not. But in practice most prosecutions before lower courts and all courts in the higher courts already barred by lawyers. The relationship of lawyer and client, I have in 40 years, known a chief to disregard or out allow the advice of the

lawyer in charge of a particular case. In other words, in every case of moment the real responsibility for its prosecution already borne in fact by lawyers. There is no conceivable justification for adding to their discretion in the pursuit or conduct of prosecutions the right to decide whether to prosecute or not. That right is already exercised by the police on behalf of the people, not of the government, central or local, and their compulsory divorce from politics, trade unionism and financial considerations for their services, equips them uniquely to fulfil it.

More to the point, I think, is the increasingly urgent need to remove all but a handful of offences from the criminal to the civil law. The procedure is now appropriate for serious offences such as causing death, dangerous, reckless or careless driving, driving whilst uninsured or under the influence of drink or drugs, but it is surely excessive, ponderous, costly and to some extent offensive as means of dealing with the vast majority of motoring offences. All "absolute" offences, parking, lighting, those relating to the condition and ownership of vehicles, should be dealt with as civil matters by ordinary magistrates sitting in a civil capacity as when dealing with family affairs. The burden of proof in all such cases should be reversed since there would be no question of deprivation of liberty. Any penalty could be described by an inoffensive term such as "levy" and the

stigma of conviction would be avoided.

The lawyers might, of course, see the change as involving loss of earnings and be inclined to oppose it on other grounds such as diminution of liberty. But I doubt whether those arguments would carry much weight.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome by those seeking rational public discussion of police powers, criminal trial and penology is that it arouses emotions for which there is rarely any evidential or logical reason. The worldwide myth of the omniscient and incorruptible Metropolitan CID, under the misleading label of "Scotland Yard" was mistaken as the unthinking belief in the virtues of trial by jury and the impeccable standards of British lawyers and the efficiency of the British system of justice.

Almost a century ago, Jeremy Bentham wrote: "If a criminal of every class had assembled and framed a system after their own wishes, it is not this rule (that suspects cannot be judicially interrogated) the very first which they would have established for their security? Innocence never takes advantage of it. Innocence claims a right of speaking as guilt invokes the privilege of silence."

The Justice of the Peace Review, hardly the most revolutionary of periodicals, said on November 18, 1972, of the Criminal Law Revision Committee's reaction to this situation:

"It has been objected, for example, that an innocent person accused in vague terms, or of an incident which took place long ago, or of an involved and

complex matter, may not reasonably be expected to respond immediately by offering the investigating officer a complete statement of his side of the case. But one would expect him to do these circumstances, any more than if the interview had taken place while the accused was ill or recently awakened or in the existence of any other factors which would account for the accused's failure to give a full or indeed, any explanation of his conduct. Under the committee's proposal everything would turn (as with any other place of evidence) upon what it is reasonable to expect from that particular person faced with that particular inquiry to those particular circumstances. To expect more would be to expect less (as we now do) is to fetter justice in no good effect. We cannot think of a single improvement to criminal procedure which would go so far towards rectifying the virtues of trial by jury and the honest citizen is not only willing but morally obliged to render, namely cooperation with the police in the investigation of crime, the draft Criminal Evidence Bill proposed by the committee will go a long way towards adopting our criminal trial procedure to the demands of the mid-twentieth century. We would all do well to remember the words of Mr Robert Mark, the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in his address to the Royal Society of Medicine when he said: "Most people have been brought up to think of the English judicial system as reasonably effective: a belief arising from an astonishing general awareness of the

truth. It is, in reality, effective only for dealing with the compliant, the weak, the stupid, the illiterate and the spontaneous wrongdoers who comprise the vast majority of cases. It is ineffective to an alarming and harmful extent in dealing with the non-compliant—those who set out to break the law and who are able, by experience or through advice, to exploit its weaknesses." Although recent research has indicated that Mr Mark may perhaps have painted a gloomier picture of the trial scene than is wholly justified by the facts, nevertheless they remain words to be heeded."

It is perhaps an apt footnote that the same eminently conservative periodical had said on August 19, 1972:

"The most extraordinary thing about the jury system is that it has lasted so long." But of course, when that comment was made there had not been any significant public declaration that lawyers, as well as criminals, do very well from the proceeds of crime.

If certainty is the objective of the law, the jury can hardly be said to have contributed to it. Oddly enough, perhaps that is why it has lasted so long, and could, with advantage, survive. It is not the principle of the jury system which has cast increasing doubt upon its value. Rather it is the complexity and unquestioning acceptance of its exploitation and its fallibility, encouraged by those with a vested interest in its continuance free from impartial and objective research.

The final instalment of Sir Robert's Book in the Office of Constable will appear next Monday.

© Robert Mark, 1978

هكذا من لامل

## Bacon fingers are new challenger to cod's dominance

Fish fingers are one of the most successful groceries introduced to Britain since the Second World War. After being imported from North America for the first time more than 20 years ago, the small oblong of fish encased in bright yellow crumbs has become as typical of the British diet as roast beef. Now white fish is suffering from steep price rises like those which cut beef consumption drastically five years ago.

Frozen food companies that once used only cod in their fish fingers have begun to sell cheaper and sometimes smaller versions in which cod may be mixed with cheaper varieties like cod and hake.

The rising price of fish has encouraged manufacturers to make new products to compete with the original finger. But it has proved hard to dislodge from the affections of thousands of families. This year it has triumphantly survived competition from a rival which looks the same, costs slightly more and contains chicken instead of fish.

But there is a new challenge. Next week yet another type of breadcrumb will appear in British freezer centres. This time the fish will be replaced by bacon with a dash of beef, onion and soya protein, all mixed in Denmark. Two years ago fresh cod fillets cost about the same in British shops as streaky bacon. Since then, cod prices have risen faster than those of bacon, so that fillets now cost as much as good back rashers. That fast increase, combined

with evidence that growth in the static grocery market is concentrated on frozen foods, has encouraged Danish bacon factories to compete in Britain with fish fingers. They already supply more bacon in Britain than any other, and there is a peculiar irony behind their decision to compete with cod as well as pigs.

There are many reasons for the high price of cod, notably the closure to British trawlers of traditional waters such as those near Iceland. A subsidiary reason is excessive fishing where immature specimens of valuable varieties, including cod, have been taken in catches of small "industrial" fish like sand eels.

Such fish are not used for human consumption, but are mashed and separated into oil and a meal that is rich in protein. The meal is sold all over Europe for use in animal and poultry feeds.

Denmark runs the largest "industrial" fishery in the EEC. Although most of the meal from its catch is sold abroad, some is fed to the mothers of Danish bacon pigs. Many of those are eventually sold in Britain where more Danish bacon is eaten than in Denmark itself.

It is thus possible to trace a chain of cause and effect between bacon fingers and the high cod price that has made it worthwhile to sell them. The parents of the pigs used for bacon fingers could have been fed on young cod caught before they were mature enough to be taken for use in fish fingers.

The connexion may be fanciful even though British fishermen have often complained about the indiscriminate use of nets with small mesh, by Danish boats, and the large catches of immature white fish said to have been found in them. What is certain is that bacon fingers will attract an EEC subsidy that will help to keep their price down in Britain.

Danish farmers are helped in keeping their large share of the British bacon market by the complex system of border levies and subsidies, financed by all EEC states, with which Brussels tries to maintain a semblance of free trade among its members.

Farm prices are much higher in Denmark than in Britain, so that anything produced there and sold here attracts an EEC subsidy to enable it to compete on the low-priced British market. British curers say that the subsidy is unfairly calculated and higher than it should be, so that Danish bacon is able not just to compete on equal terms with the home-produced rival, but to undercut it.

The subsidy will probably be worth between a quarter and a half of a penny on each bacon finger sold in Britain. It is, therefore, conceivable that the Danes will not just sell the pigs that eat the cod that might otherwise be used for fish fingers, but will also be subsidized by the EEC for doing so.

Hugh Clayton

## A new look at housing

issues can be more politicized than proposals for changes in the way we finance our. Nearly all householders to benefit from the new system: to practice all of us are probably aware that we need a system which causes prices to rise almost 50 cent faster than the rate of inflation. House-owners seem to gain this, but as they have to somewhere, the gain can be utilized only after death, leaving inheritance for the benefit of owner-occupiers is a desirable objective, in consequence, of a social which costs the Exchequer £2,500m a year (over the pound at the state of income tax).

The present system, however, is widely popular because it is to individuals and the cost and discharges are spread over the community.

se owners get relief tax (at their mortgage interest) on mortgage interest: local authority tenants in 1975-76 (according to Government's housing Green Paper) a little 7 per cent of the cost of mortgage interest; their homes (and even rent-rebates are taken account).

minority of householders benefit from the system: in the privately sector, often in the form of using conditions, tend higher rents than in the sector and cannot offset gain tax.

the owner-occupiers who paid off their mortgage on average, the value is more than other house, but more urgent need, and get an assistance.

it of all, those in real need, particularly couples who wish to be householders, not only benefit but suffer a disadvantage. The price house they aspire to is rising faster than the cost and higher house cause reductions in local building programmes. If as making purchase difficult. Meanwhile, the pay while waiting is to reflect current market.

The Housing Policy Review, published in June 1977, had been originally intended as a "fundamental" review of the existing system. Despite the evidence in its tables and technical volumes that the present system is not working, the review failed to produce any proposals for changes which would overcome the three fundamental problems: the virtual certainty that the cost of the system of mortgage tax relief and housing subsidies, unless changed, will rise, not just with inflation, but as a proportion of public expenditure and gross domestic product, indefinitely into the future.

The fact that the proportion of the new money spent going to investment in bricks and mortar is consistently falling, and likely to continue; and the characteristics which virtually guarantee that whatever the general future rate of inflation may be, house prices will continue to rise faster, because tax relief increases a borrower's purchasing power by 50 per cent and exaggerating the effect of rising incomes in the same way.

The problem is and always has been, political.

Mr Bernard Kilroy, in a pamphlet published today by the Labour Economic Finance and Taxation Association, asks: "Is it inevitable in a democracy that changes which would benefit almost everyone would be supported by so few? That those who seem to be winning from the existing system should perceive their short term losses more clearly than the long term gains from change, and that those who are losing should cynically doubt whether any change will really help them?"

Mr Kilroy argues that fundamental reform of housing finance is not only an imperative national priority, but could also be politically attractive.

Not only, he asserts, are we failing to get the investment in housing required to meet the needs expressed in the Government's consultative document "At present the existing million households in England—more than one in ten—are living in circumstances which are just not acceptable by contemporary standards—but that are starving the rest of the economy of investment funds in order to invest in higher and higher proportion of personal wealth in housing.

A higher and higher proportion of the tax and rent subsidies is going into bidding up the price of existing houses rather than to the improvement of the housing stock as only one in five house purchase transactions relate to new houses, but virtually all involve subsidised mortgages. It suggests fundamental reform, which would be practical and at the same time politically acceptable.

Stage one of his proposals cover the period 1980 to 1990, during which the tax relief of owner-occupiers would be gradually tapered down by a number of measures which would not be considered, make it more difficult for any new purchaser to move into owner-occupation, but would reduce the extent to which house owners who "trade up" can receive even larger tax subsidies on each move.

In the public sector, Mr Kilroy's major and highly controversial proposal is that the existing system of "pooling" rents within any local authority area should be extended into a national rent pooling system. Without the existing rent pooling system (which offsets the high cost of newly built properties against older properties) we would have scarcely any new local authority building at all as cost rents would be beyond the reach of most local authority tenants.

It is already a recognized danger that, even with "high cost" subsidies, central urban areas, where the costs of building or improving are very high, will find that they are unable to afford to continue to meet their housing needs.

Other areas, which undertook substantial building operations in the immediate postwar years and have substantially met their housing demands, will find that their rents are falling to a lower and lower proportion of their tenants' incomes if they are to avoid making a profit.

Mr Kilroy points out that there is no justification for contending that tenants of a local authority should have an inalienable "right" to the accumulated historic benefit of past Exchequer subsidies, or that areas which, due to their past investment programmes, now have low costs, should not contribute to the higher costs of others.

In the period to 1990, Mr Kilroy believes that the adoption of his proposals would enable the tax bill for housing subsidies to be kept stable as a proportion of the gross domestic product; thereafter he would like to see it actually falling. Whether that is practicable or even desirable can be decided later.

Mr Kilroy has outlined measures which would start to change the direction of our housing policies: to increase the proportion of the public money spent on housing that goes to investment rather than to subsidising income; to prevent the cost of subsidising housing rising indefinitely as a proportion of public expenditure and GDP; and to avoid the waste of most of this money which goes apparently to help, but actually to increase the costs of those already reasonably housed; and to give much more effective help to those who are not.

If house price inflation can be brought under control (and his proposals would certainly contribute to this) the relative attraction of investment in productive industry rather than house property might well improve.

The title of the Housing Policy Review is *A Consultative Document*. This response to it needs a lot of answering, for it shows a new direction that we could take. Changes must be very gradual, so details can be modified in the light of experience, but fundamental reform of our system of housing finance must be undertaken. This pamphlet shows one way in which such reform could both achieve the housing objectives on which most everybody is agreed, and avoid the damaging economic consequences of our present policy; and do it in a way which could well be reasonably politically acceptable.

*Housing Finance—Organic Reform—Bernard Kilroy, LEFT, 72 Albert Street, NW1, E1.*

Bruce Douglas-Mann

The author is Labour MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden.







## THE ARTS

## Welsh 'Butterfly'

In the curtain rises at the Theatre, Cardiff, on a set rising 30,000 hand-made ers the audience should ze that they are about to something special in the of productions of *Madame Butterfly*.

ie care devoted to the sets ly one sign of the atten- being lavished on this pro- ion, the first for Welsh al Opera by the East Ger- producer, Joachim Herz, though the first night is not November 1, Herz has al- been rehearsing the com- for a month. There will ight weeks of rehearsals in eo unusual length in in's cost-conscious opera l. Sponsorship from the al Westminster Bank o make it possible.

think it will be the most rehensively rehearsed action ever seen in this ry," Mr Brian McMaster, al administrator of the t German producers have red some criticism, not s well informed, over their nds for rehearsal time.

Mr McMaster said: "I usually people in the com- said eight weeks was ous; but the production detailed that there is an l lot to do."

z broad outlines of the pro- on will follow. Herz's g earlier this year at the che Oper, in East a, where he is Intendant, igh the set has been recod- d for the smaller spaces duff and in the theatres ur.

z is taking a rather et approach from his t East German, Harry r, whose inventive a caused some outrage t in March.

z's style, as shown in his eived *Salome* for the h National Opera, is more al, yet astute, it seems, ating. "The ideas he is iog from the music and

from the words are extraordinary," Mr McMaster said.

The most significant feature of this *Butterfly* is that it will present a much more complete version than has been seen before in Britain. Julian Smith, the WHO's chorus master, who is preparing a new critical edition of the score for Riccardo, said that after the disastrous premiere Puccini made many cuts, many of which have been restored by Herz.

Apart from changes in the last act and the restoration of a section in the love duet, the most notable additions come at the start, where the guests at the wedding ceremony are fleshed out into real characters. As Mr McMaster put it: "You get much more of a feeling of the Japanese society reacting to an American marrying into the family."

However, Pinkerton will lose his last act aria, which was inserted by Puccini for the second performance of the opera. Julian Smith said: "Herz feels strongly, and I am bound to agree, that the original conception is better. Pinkerton should not hang about just to sing a fine aria."

Pinkerton will be sung by a company member, John Treleven, but the *Butterfly* will be the Polish soprano, Magdalena Palewicz, making her British debut. She sang the role in East Berlin and the WHO, searching for a suitable *Butterfly*, were pleased to find a singer who could both cope with the heavy vocal demands and look convincing as a 16-year-old. The conductor will be the young Italian, Guido Ajmone-Marsan.

As the rehearsals continue, the staff in the company's workshops are busy making all those white flowers. It is a daunting task, but it should be worth it, Mr McMaster said. "When the curtain went up in Berlin it was breathtaking."

Martin Huckerby

tz Choir/  
ington  
orge's,  
ver Square

## ey Sadie

It is so much of a sacred rith its performing tradi- so resonant of English history, that the surpr- it down to the work that conceived has been an ly lengthy business. The hood was rekindled; additional cuts were re- the orchestrations of abblers as Mozart and ad to be scraped away; e choir and orchestra e scaled down to some- closer to eighteenth- mensions.

nor until Sunday had I a performance that ed a true balance i choir and orchestra, al achieved authentic al timbres. The facts andel's own perform- e readily enough avail- ded I have drawn n them in these t; he is known to have hus of around 20 and extra of some 30 players. Norrington's perform- d a choir of 16, with extra based on 16 string- and with multiple wood- he effect was, literally, sion, particularly in the s where we were able orchestral music that is hopelessly swamped. Norrington's pacing of the o was unorthodox. He such directions as e and large sections, ricker than tradition

dictates, and sometimes, per- haps, quicker than Handel might have expected. He leaves no time between one move- ment and the next, where sense and discretion demand it), and thus gives the work's sequences breadth and drama.

The Schütz Choir, every member of which took at least one solo, sang the choruses with absolute precision of detail, and with plenty of power; the numbers do not make the music seem less weighty. Boy troubles would however have made for clearer textures (as well as greater authenticity). The London Baroque Players, using authentic instruments, produced a clean, detached sound, with clear detail and much rhythmic vitality; the violin section particularly distinguished themselves.

If the solo singing was marginally less satisfactory, it was because not all the choir members have voices that carry ideally, nor do they all have command of a period vocal style or timbre. In that, the counter-tenor John York Skinner excelled; of the several accomplished sopranos, Elisabeth Harrison was a specially impressive stylist, though I also much enjoyed Rosemary Tilling's thrilling group of recitatives in Part I. Brian Burrows gave the evening a fine start with his light, taste- ful "Every valley".

Several soloists sang added ornamentation, some just not much of it, appropriate, and some (notably in the recitatives) downright inept. This and the unstylish orchestral ornamentation need a sharp pruning before any further performance; but I hope Mr Norrington will give us many more chances to rediscover *Messiah* afresh in its true colours.

## The impossible Stanley Spencer

Sir Stanley Spencer, RA  
Piccadilly GalleryStanley and Hilda  
Spencer  
Anthony d'Offay  
GalleryThe Movement of  
Flight  
Parkin Gallery

Stanley Spencer was a queer bird, and with the passage of time, which often smoothes but such things, he only gets queerer. Partly because we are seeing more and more of his works, aspects which were un- exhibited in his lifetime, and learning more about his life, particularly the oddities of his married life. A new book, *Stanley Spencer at War*, by Richard Carline (Faber, £9.50), turns attention to his experi- ence in the First World War, the art arising from it, and the effects it had on the rest of his life. To coincide with the book, there are two shows of work by Spencer at present in London, both concentrating primarily on his less formal works, his sketches and private drawings, with just a few of the hitherto more familiar oils.

The show at the Piccadilly Gallery is drawn from all periods of Spencer's life, and all types of subject-matter—though finally all types prove to be the same, his religious and erotic works being as exclu- sively based on his own every- day experience as the "scrap- book drawings" in which he recorded, as in a sort of visual memoir, his life with his first wife, Hilda. These latter figure prominently in the d'Offay exhibition, which narrows its focus down to the paintings and drawings arising out of his mar- riage. Curiously, they too cover most of his working life, from Spencer's first meeting with Hilda Carline (Richard Carline's sister) in 1915 until his death in 1959. Carline, because they were divorced in 1937, he re- married at once and had several other absorbing affairs with women along the way, and Hilda died in 1950. But always he seems to have had an obses- sive attachment to her, seeing her frequently, drawing many scenes from their married life during the 1940s, long after it was over, writing long letters to her right up to his own death, and painting domestic incidents with Hilda, often derived from the scrapbook drawings, to the last.

Both Stanley and Hilda seem to have been impossible people, and so, made for each other. Spencer, also, seems, rather surprisingly, to have held enormous attraction for women. And yet what comes over in the drawings and paintings is something very different. Again and again he himself is seen as a tiny, quailing figure under the onslaught of giant, smother- ing ladies. Looking at a draw- ing becomes an overpowering expression of Fellinian erotic fears and excitements; At the chest of drawers makes Spencer, standing in for one of the guests at the Marriage at Cana, look in acute danger of being crushed, physically and emotionally. Even the late *Love Letters*, which shows Stanley and Hilda like two grown-up children dwarfed in a giant sofa, reading each other's unposted letters, Stanley seems to shrink away and Hilda hallow forward menacingly.

This last painting is also a good example of the strangely troubled space in Spencer's drawings and paintings. The distortion regularly takes the form of a pronounced bulge



Me and Hilda, East Heath Road by Stanley Spencer

towards the centre of the com- position and forces perspective away in all directions towards the edges, as though we are seeing an image reflected in a convex mirror. I wonder if Patrick Trevor-Roper, our great expert on the relations of art and eyesight, has investi- gated Spencer's eyesight; it might throw some light on the evolution of his extraordinary style, so unlike anyone else's.

Claude Lillie was a queer bird of a different feather. A near contemporary of Spencer (1881-1953), he went off in an entirely different direction, but almost equally solitary and dis- tinctive in terms of the British art of his day. He was early in- spired by the work and teach- ings of the Futurists, but where- as others so affected rapidly drifted away, he continued to develop his own style and ex- plore his own area of subject- matter—the artistic expression of speed and movement, the glorification of the machine. He must obviously have been also a very potent teacher, since his influence is pervasive and un- mistakable in the work of the twenty or so pupils and friends now exhibited with his. Some- times the pupils' work, and very occasionally Flight's own, looks like cut-price Severini. But for the most part their ex- plorations of the linear, Flight's favourite medium and

one he did a lot to popularize in education, have a vigour, freshness and originality that are hard to resist. Modern cinema interiors, streamlined racing cars, the London Under- ground and other similar sub- jects have never been so ex- pressively captured, so roman- tically glorified. Is it significant,

talking about extra-artistic in- fluences on style, that this school should have originated in someone called Flight, and that one of his leading pupils was called Power? Maybe Freud was right: there are no accidents.

John Russell Taylor

Wuthering Heights  
BBC 2Saturday Night People  
London Weekend

Michael Church

That something was wrong with *Wuthering Heights* was clear from the start, not what it was only became apparent when, after his daily reading, Joseph shur his Bible with a bang and sent an ostentatious little puff of dust across the screen. Dust? Even in London it would take six motionless mouths for the stuff to gather that deep. But if you think about it logically it makes perfect sense: haunted house—mystery—memories—crabbed old servant—old Bible. The misty world just has to be "dusty".

This, as the BBC announcer pointed out, was the story of "the unknown wait from Liver- pool". For export may not have been stamped all over it as holdily as it has been on some recent artifacts, but the label is there none the less. Drums, horns and violins played their part manfully as pandemonium reigned in the kitchen and silent babies were hurled down- stairs. Gambolling in twos in the heather, or silhouetted in twos on horseback against the skyline, few of the doomed lovers in this series have so far been condemned to listen to the unorchestrated sound of their own voices.

The cameras have established their own peculiar language, which will be as readily under-

stood in Swaziland as it is in Swindon—perhaps more readily, I understood the mean- ing of the thorn hedge through which I saw Cathy's wedding, but the significance of the fountain through which I saw the quarrel between her and Isabel escaped me, as did the significance of the constant filming through narrows.

The irony is that some parts of this production, notably Lockwood's dream, are re- dered with panache, and that the acting is often good. Heath- cliff may look too much like the hero of *Out*, but we have a fiery Hindley, a powerful, un- romanticized Cathy and a co- vicious Nelly Dean. The fault lies in the overall direction: Emily Brontë's intricate, deli- cately balanced plot has been turned into a confusing jumble of hysterical scenes.

Meanwhile, London Week- end's scurrilous and scatologi- cal *Saturday Night People* con- tinues to grope for a corporate identity. The spectacle is fas- ciating. While Russell looks nervous and upset seems out of her depth. Clive is rudely in the ascendant.

Some good jokes are told on, and occasionally off, the auto- cue. Reporting is strictly by innuendo. But do we detect, after a mere four weeks, a cooling off by the rest of humanity towards the terrible trio? Last week's guest pre- senter simply failed to material- ize. And after the pilorying of the hapless Ronnie Laing and the public humiliation of the director of the British Film Institute it is clear that only piranhas are going to skimish successfully with this group.

stity on a costumed stage. The two singing soloists are given much less to do. However, the baritone, Amosly Mikrenkin, sang his one drinking song at the end with great spirit, and the Hungarian mezzo-soprano, Julia Hamari, found the right vocal warmth and conviction, ate feeling for her apostrophe to the Russian Sea and the beaver song.

The choruses are many, varied, and consistently in- spired. In all contexts their music is wholly Russian, and perhaps more than anything else in the score they demon- strate Prokofiev's skill in reach- ing everyday people without winking down.

Stassevitch is said to have extensively rescored the orches- tral part. But even if inflated, it is undeniably effective, and the orchestra put its all into coronations and battles, rotund old Boyars and ruthless Oprichniki. Nothing arouses more regret for that unwritten opera than the supremely poignant episode accompanying the sick Ivan's appeal to the Boyars to recognize his son, and equally retrospective orchestral studies of his luckless young wife and the evil Yefrosinya. These were played with sear- ching intensity under Mr Muti's continuously imaginative lead.

Philharmonia/Muti  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

After the orgy of Mahler a weekend ago, it was no bad thing to have some sharp, clean air blowing in from the steppes in the form of Prokofiev's in- central music for Eisenstein's film *Ivan the Terrible*.

Unusually, Prokofiev never prepared a concert version himself, as with *Alexander Nevsky*, so omission that his biographer, Nestyev, attributes to a long-cherished wish to write an opera on the subject. What we heard from Riccardo Muti and the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus was the 1962 "orchestra" reconstruction, already familiar to record col- lectors, by Abram Stassevitch, the Russian composer, with a narrator to impart some kind of continuity to the sequence and allow the whole to emerge a little bigger than the sum of its all-too-brief parts.

Last night's Russian narrator, Boris Morgunov, was an enor- mous asset to the performance, not least when speaking in the first person as Ivan, savouring Sergei Eisenstein's text to the full in his mother-tongue, he could scarcely have conveyed more of Ivan's wracked inten-

ITV Tonight at 10.30

John  
GielgudRalph  
Richardson

## NO MAN'S LAND

by Harold Pinter

with

Terence Rigby

Michael Kitchen

From the National Theatre Production by

Peter Hall

A shabby, beer-stained poet is invited one summer evening into the curious Hampstead household of a rich and ageing man of letters. The host, now living as a recluse and closely guarded by two thuggish male servants, soon reveals himself as both drunken and eccentric. The elaborate game of cat-and-mouse which follows as the seedy poet tries to insinuate himself into the household's favour provides a mystery play which displays all Pinter's brilliant gifts.

Executive Producer Derek Granger

Designed by Peter Phillips from the original design by John Bury

Directed by Julian Amyes from the original National Theatre production



GRANADA TELEVISION

*No Man's Land* is the second play by Harold Pinter to have been recently presented by Granada Television. Harold Pinter's *The Collection*, produced by Laurence Olivier, and starring Alan Bates, Malcolm McDowell, Helen Mirren and Laurence Olivier, won the American International Emmy Award for the Best Foreign Play of 1976.

## Premieres by BBC Symphony Orchestra

important British pre- will be given by the BBC y Orchestra in the season at the Festival high begins on October a concert conducted by Rozhdestvensky and g Prokofiev's *Ode to of the War*.

November 8, the Polish

composer, Witold Lutoslawski, will conduct the British premiere of his *Les espaces du sommeil* and also his *Concerto for Orchestra*. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will be the soloist in the new work.

Two Webern works, *Siegfried's Schwert* and *Three Orchestral Studies on a Ground*,

will receive their world pre- mieres on December 3, in a con- cert in association with the London Sinfonietta, which will also include Schubert's *Claudine von Villa Bella*.

Three days later there will be the British premiere of Arvo Pärt's *Cantus to the memory of Benjamin Britten*, with Hugh

ood's *Scenes from Comus* also the programme.

A *Symphony of Three Orches- tras* by Elliott Carter receives its British premier next March, conducted by David Atherton. The concert also includes Tip- per's *The Vision of St Augustine*.



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# Le Monde LA STAMPA THE TIMES DIE WELT Europa

## Community shrugs off lethargy and goes back to work

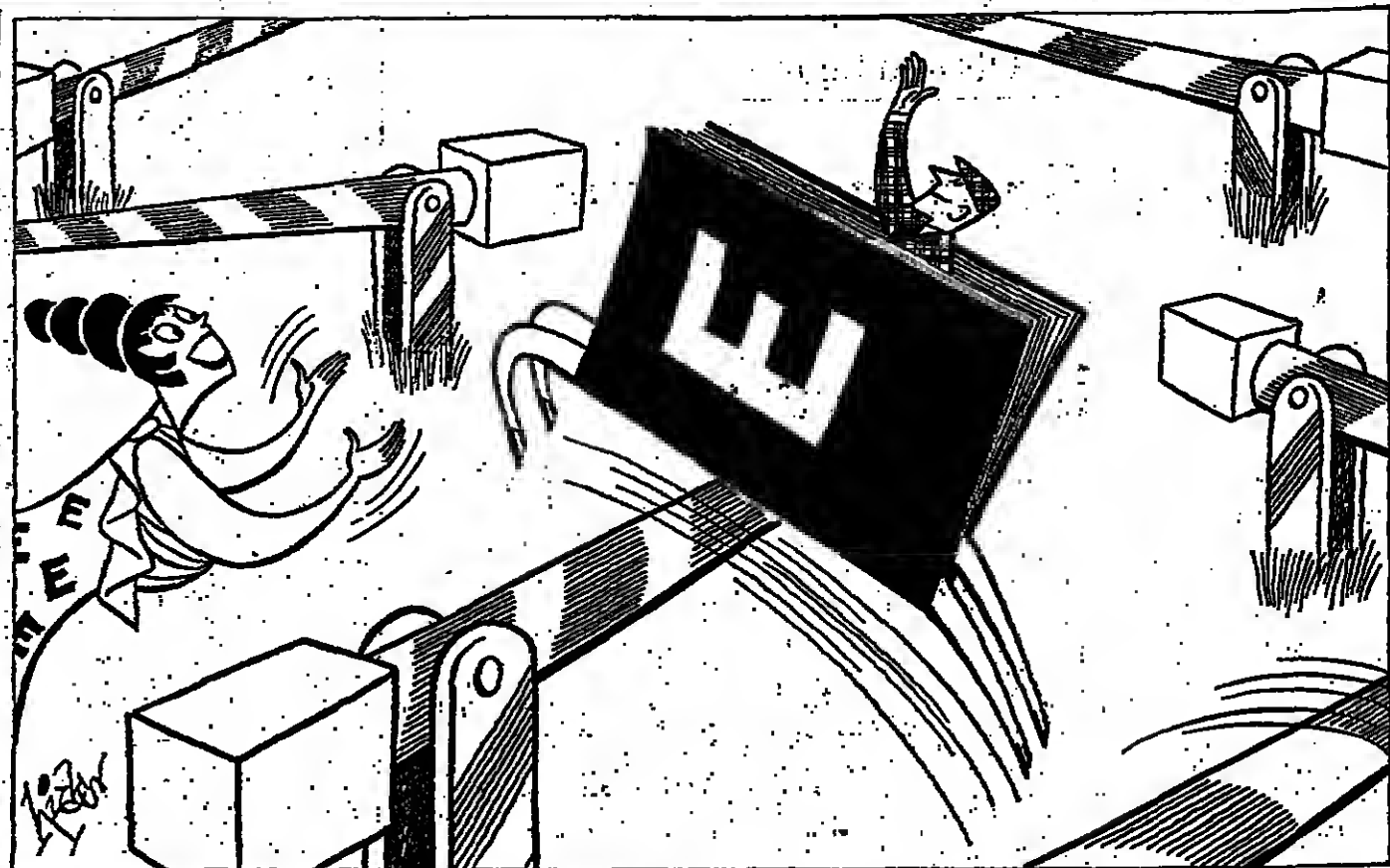
Philippe Lemaitre

Commons quarter promises a steady high level of activity on the Community. Europe is at last giving the impression of shaking the lethargy which only last year was beginning to look like it might be a real condition. This is a real reawakening of new hope or no more a show of energy? It is early to tell, although the of the main tasks to be led by the Nine during the final three months of the German presidency is encouraging. Two particularly important deadlines loom: the European Council to be held on December 16, and the date of December 15 which was specified at the summit in Bonn last July as the last day of the Gatt multi-lateral trade negotiations. principle, the heads of government are due to adopt a new European monetary unit (EMS) at the next European Council meeting. Since Copenhagen, European in April and especially the one in Bremen in monetary cooperation has again become the grand of the Community, the people towards integration. Maurice Schumann called long ago as 1972. Given determination displayed by Giscard and Schmidt, it is reasonable to expect that all the work will be done in time, in other

words that the experts and ministers will have finished putting the final touches to the putative monetary system by December. The outcome of the Council of Ministers of Finance held on September 18 in Brussels provides grounds for optimism. It was noted that Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although apparently disappointed by the compromise solution found to the problem of setting a reference base against which to measure fluctuations of individual currencies, did not specifically suggest that his country might not join the EMS. It therefore seems that the United Kingdom is no longer standing off from the other members by adopting an obstructive or systematically self-seeking attitude. It is as well that things have turned out this way, since there was reason to fear that the Franco-German initiative could have damaged the balance of the Community by pushing the British into greater isolation among the Nine. The second important date is December 15. Will the Gatt multi-lateral negotiations end in an agreement in accordance with the intention expressed by the seven major industrialized countries of the free world at their summit meeting in Bonn? Such are the areas of disagreement among the Gatt members, and particularly between the Community and the United States, that a successful

outcome is very much in doubt. The issue of compensatory duties, currently a cause of dispute between Brussels and Washington, illustrates the tension between the two parties. Mr Strauss, President Carlier's special representative for the trade negotiations, is quite prepared to use threats. Herr Haferkamp, Vice-president of the Commission responsible for external relations, has replied that it is out of the question for the Community to conclude the negotiations as long as the American threat of discontinuing the suspension of compensatory duties on subsidized imported goods is not lifted. The firm tone of his letter was approved unanimously by the foreign ministers of the Nine on September 19. There have been other controversial issues among which agriculture has taken its usual place. On this subject, the Americans are still far from wringing the concessions they want from the Community. Will they give best? There is no reason to suppose so. As for a "green Europe", before the summer the British had been making a series of demands for a thorough reform of the common agricultural policy aimed at reducing its cost. At Bremen, intimating that their membership of the new monetary system could be conditional on the initiation of such a reform, they demanded that the Commission produce a report on this subject for the European Council meeting in

December. However, the instructions given to the Commission by the Bremen European Council were ambiguous since, apart from the British, no one in the Community is interested in a review of the agricultural policy. The responsible member of the Commission is well aware of this. In substance his message was that there could be no question of the Commission launching yet again into a vast inventory of agricultural problems and planning an ambitious programme of reforms, although efforts would be made to adjust the agricultural common market to present conditions and in particular to pursue an anti-surplus policy, although this was not the same as a thoroughgoing review of the regulatory mechanisms currently applied. In short, there seems little likelihood of the upheaval which the British, apparently, want to see. One of the conditions to which Community agriculture—and industry as well—will need to adjust rapidly is enlargement. All developments in this sphere are progressing slowly, reflecting the mixture of resignation and apportionment in the minds of most of the member governments. A display of ill temper by the Greeks in the near future would come as no surprise, since they are apparently losing patience with the unforthcoming attitude being displayed by the Community in negotiations on agricultural issues. This final quarter will also



## No passe partout

by Michael Hornsby

Anyone who this summer took his or her holiday abroad, but within the EEC, must have been struck by how little the existence of the Community has done to smooth the path of the traveller. Passports, frontier checks, customs formalities—nothing much, it would seem, has changed.

True, frontier controls may be somewhat more relaxed than they used to be, but more than 20 years after the signing of the Rome Treaty, the ideal of an EEC in which a man can move as freely as he does in his own country remains a dream.

It seems much more than just four years ago that EEC leaders of government quickly pledged themselves to the "abolition of passport control within the Community". That admirable objective was to be preceded, as a first step, by the introduction of a uniform format for the national passports issued by member states.

Alas, what seems possible on the Olympic heights of summitry all too often looks rather different in the more lowly officials called upon to implement decisions. All sorts of reasons were quickly discovered which made abolishing passport control for practical purposes out of the question.

To begin with, total freedom of movement for EEC citizens across internal community frontiers would require member states to operate a common system of control of entry into the Community by outsiders.

For example, an Indian or Pakistani entering the EEC via, say, France or West Germany would have to be checked by frontier officials in those countries on behalf of the rest of the Nine, and, if allowed in, would be free thereafter to roam the Community at will.

The difficulties of reconciling Britain's strict immigration rules with such a system was only one of the more serious of many objections that quickly put paid to any hopes of establishing a "passport union". Goods, it appeared, may move freely, people never.

Even if it did prove possible to remove all controls at the Community's internal frontiers, the citizens of EEC countries would still need some kind of identity document when travelling beyond the confines of the Nine. Hence the notion of a "Euro-passport", which would ultimately replace national passports and be issued by a central EEC body.

In the transitional stage, however, which was supposed to have begun this year, national passports would continue to be issued by member states, and would simply be given a common appearance and have the words "European Economic Community, in addition to that of the holder's country, on the front cover.

An innocuous enough piece of Euro-symbolism, it might have been thought, implying no change whatever in the existing situation, other than that nine passports which are now of varying size, shape and colour would henceforth look the same.

Yet this modest reform has proved of such political sensitivity that there is still no agreement on it nor is there likely to be.

Many hours of earnest debate have been spent on choosing the most suitable colour for the new passport (a lilac shade seems widely favoured) on the comparative merits of hard and soft covers, and on whether European Economic Community should appear above the name of the member state, or the other way round.

But, above all else, it is on the question of language that the whole enterprise has foundered. The common sense solution would be to print the contents of each passport in three languages: that of the issuing country, as well as French and English, the EEC's only truly international tongues.

Compromise, however, takes little account of national pride. The Germans tolerate, at a pinch, the privileged status enjoyed by French in the Community, but they are most reluctant to see it extended to include English. Yet if German is included as one of the passport languages, it becomes difficult to resist the claims of the Italians.

In fact, the choice appears to be between a three-language passport, or one in which the contents are repeated six times, using every Community language, and presumably nine times after the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal—a solution rightly rejected as an absurdity.

So intractable is the dispute that the matter has been quietly dropped from the EEC's political agenda, even though 1978, the year intended for the introduction of the new passport, is now drawing to a close.

The way in which British passport holders and other EEC nationals are channelled into separate queues to pass through customs at London's Heathrow airport must often have struck passengers, arriving from the Continent, as a somewhat gratuitous assertion of British independence.

But, perhaps, after all it amounts to no more than an honest recognition that none of us in the EEC is yet ready for the challenge of Community citizenship.

## The land runs to desert while the rich run to fat

possible to organize ecological conservation without the cooperation of half the world? 153 countries represented at the general assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya, which approves the plan submitted by our executive and passes the resolution. However, it took 72 or 73 countries out of 153 to approve it. Of the others, about among the poorest countries, could afford to make contribution to our costs, I am to persuade them to do otherwise, none of the countries, whether developed, is withholding. Many staff do you have in your budget? 7-79? The staff in the head office and regional offices come upwards of 170 at grade level. The secretariat is not and I intend to keep it. During the first year of its existence (1973-74) UNEP had a budget of \$100 million. For the coming four years (1978-81), we shall have to cover a series of projects approved by the Council. We shall have to do with as few as possible of the UNEP and all secretariat is not in the field, but to plan programmes to be put in place by governments or other United Nations bodies. For instance, protection of the environment by irrigation or agricul-

tural development is a job for the Food and Agriculture Organization and major health programmes fall within the remit of the World Health Organization. We monitor all these activities and help to coordinate them to avoid duplication. We use the little money at our disposal to encourage the launching of new activities aimed at implementation of the UNEP. In short, we act as a catalyst. You have set up a "global environmental monitoring system" (GEMS). How does it work and what sort of diagnostic information is it providing you with on the ecological state of the world? GEMS is not so much a system as a series of systems. One of them observes changes in climate. It operates under the supervision of the World Meteorological Organization. Another system monitors water pollution. It is under the auspices of the World Health Organization. There is also a network of stations coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization monitoring changes in tropical forests. Governments and we ourselves at the UNEP have been over-optimistic in expecting rapid results from this complex worldwide system. We first have to establish whether data collected in, say, France, Burundi, Egypt and West Germany are comparable or not. In my opinion, we are unlikely to get the first concrete results on the state of the environment until 1982. Last June, in your report on the state of the environment in the world, you discussed only three or four topics:

For the past five years an enthusiastic but meagrely-equipped team in Nairobi, Kenya, has been working on ways of combating the ecological deterioration of the world. They are the staff of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) whose present director is Mr Mostapha Tolba, an Egyptian microbiologist who used to work with President Sadat.

In the following interview with Marc Ambroise-Rendu for "Europa" Mr Tolba maintains that the poorest countries are also those which are open to the greatest ecological dangers. He proposes two ways of helping them out of their difficulties. First the "haves" must set an example by reducing their consumption. Second, an international solidarity tax should be introduced with the priority objective of arresting desert encroachment.

malaria, chemical dangers, waste. Why did you disregard all the other ecological dangers? For the first three years, UNEP reports referred briefly to all the issues at hand. Two years ago I suggested to the board that it would be better to cover only a limited number of subjects and give a general report on the state of the environment every five years. In 1978 accordingly I selected four questions of typical importance. First the resurgence of malaria. In India, for example, the number of cases has risen from a few hundred thousand to six million. The second subject is chemical dangers. In the industrialized countries there has been considerable discussion of the dangers involved in trade and transport of toxic chemicals, whereas the developing countries do not even have the facilities to identify those which are toxic and those which are not. The third topic discussed in my report is agricultural residues. Forty per cent of the world's population is suffering from malnutrition, but we still continue to look upon agricultural residues as waste and pollutants, whereas they could be used as raw materials to provide food for human and animal consumption. A residue is no longer a waste product. It can be a resource if we develop the technology able to use it. The fourth area covered by the report is energy. Every one complains, but we go on wasting it. To take the example of the motor industry alone, we could make a 15 per cent saving in fuel engine efficiency was increased from 35 per cent to 50 per cent. We are trying to develop complex new sources of energy, but we are forgetting about those that are right in front of our noses and ways of saving them.

Of these issues and the various others concerned with ecology, which do you regard as the most urgent priority? I am extremely worried about the chemical substances in the environment. There are four million of them. They are used in commerce, but the others are penetrating your body and mine without our even noticing it. In the form of secondary, subsidiary, intermediate or whatever additives. Meanwhile, new carcinogenic substances are being found every day. And there is not all we are told that we can absorb certain chemical substances up to a certain limit with impunity. All well and good, but can we be certain they are still harmless if absorbed in small doses over 20 years, or that there is no danger in absorbing a combination of three or four chemicals, over a period of years? Can we be sure that it is harmless to absorb certain chemicals in conjunction with exposure to radiation? We may be running grave risks before we have enough knowledge to sound the alarm. You recommend saving energy, but to do this it is necessary to have some idea of the kind of energy can be offered to the developing countries which have no advanced technology or financial resources? Why should we restrict ourselves to the developing countries? All renewable sources of energy can be useful in well. You in Europe may not have much sun in the north, but you have a great deal in the south and you could use it. Then there is the wind, which we forget for reasons which escape me, bearing in mind that it has been used since time immemorial for drawing water, irrigation, milling grain and so on. We could also use animal wastes and most agricultural residues, which can now easily be converted into methane gas. We need safe, cheap methods which will enable us to use these sources of energy. And we should use them all at the same time. Experiments are taking place in Senegal and Sri Lanka. How can we match resources to population, harness raw materials and avoid ecological deterioration and pollution if we

do not manage to contain the population explosion?

Whatever we do, despite all the birth control programmes, the world's population is going to rise from 4,000 million today to between 6,000 million and 7,000 million by the year 2000. We are going to have to come to terms with this regrettable fact and this means that resources available today will be less available in the future.

By the turn of the century, despite all the agricultural development programmes, the effect of population growth, urbanization and industrialization will mean that we shall have 0.16 hectares each instead of today's 0.31 hectares—that is, if we are still alive. As a scientist, I would be sceptical if anybody told me that tomorrow's 0.16 hectares will produce just as much as today's 0.31 hectares. We therefore have to change our lifestyles, reducing consumption to the level of our real needs so that we can lay out resources for the years ahead. In particular, we must learn to use the land at our disposal sensibly and not destroy it by all sorts of unreasonable actions.

How can the developing countries be helped to avoid the errors of the industrialized countries? Have you another development strategy, a way of life different from the American one, to suggest to them? The developing countries do not expect anyone to tell them what they must do. The UNEP is trying to work out other formulas for development. We hold meetings with the Economic Commission for Europe (a United Nations agency) in which the European countries tell us about the pitfalls, difficulties and successes of the style of development which they have chosen.

We shall be having similar meetings in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Then we shall get representatives of the four regions to sit down together to exchange notes and suggest a series of possible formats for development. In this way, each country will be able to make its own choice, when establishing its strategy. It is difficult to persuade the developing countries against following in the footsteps of the industrialized world. Their typical reaction is to reply: "Wait until we are as rich as they are and then we can tackle our environmental problems." The only solution is for the rich countries to give a good example by changing their lifestyles.

The UNEP has drawn up a plan aimed at development of the Mediterranean, coupled with protection of the marine environment. It has been estimated that it could cost \$5,000m over 15 years; is this a sum which the 18 countries in the area could bear, particularly during such a period of crisis?

This plan of action is made up of three parts. The first of these is the legal aspect, represented by a convention accompanied by protocols. The convention and its two protocols were signed in Barcelona in 1976 by an overwhelming majority and subsequently ratified in record time. These texts acquired the force of international law on February 12, 1978.

This was an extraordinary success of which the region can be proud, when one considers the factors dividing the countries around the Mediterranean: such as wealth and poverty, East and West, different cultures, past and contemporary, water and land, and so on.

The second part of the plan is diagnostic investigation of the Mediterranean. Is it really dead? We say that it is not, but that it is sick and in need of cure. This part of the plan is well and truly under way. More than 80 institutions from 16 different countries are helping to gather information on the extent of pollution. We intend to produce a comprehensive report on the state of the Mediterranean by 1979.

The third component is integrated planning. First, priority action programmes in five or six areas which need immediate attention such as tourism, sea pollution, coastal management, water resources. Then there is the Blue Plan, which is a long-term study of the development programme of the various governments in the area from the viewpoint of whether their objectives are likely to damage or improve the Mediterranean environment. All told, this plan could cost \$5,000m, but is this such a large sum? It is spread over the next 15 years.

Is this regional agreement having a "locomotive" effect in other parts of the world? Our success in the Mediterranean has overburdened us with work which has acted as a spur to the countries around the Red Sea, those in the region of Kuwait, the Caribbean, the Gulf of Guinea, the Strait of Malacca and the South Pacific Islands. We are trying to satisfy everyone. A conference has already been held in Kuwait at which eight countries agreed to set up a special fund with resources of \$5.8m to be spent over two and a half years. Progress is being made in the Red Sea and also in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Guinea.

In 1977 you held a conference on desert encroachment in Nairobi. The cost of rehabilitating eroded soil was estimated at \$400m a year. Have you been able to find the resources to finance such a programme? We are not even talking about rehabilitation, but merely holding the line. An amount of \$400m a year is what it would cost to achieve zero growth. In reclaim the land lost over the past 20 years would cost another \$1,000m. The only solution would be automatic financing for this purpose. An international tax would have to be levied on the planet's communal resources, the ocean beds, use of space, satellite locations, air traffic, defence spending, armaments transfers and so on.

We shall be submitting a proposal to this effect, accompanied by estimates, to the General Assembly of the United Nations which will distribute it to all the governments of the world. I hope that they will find some parts of it worthy of consideration. I am aware that the world community is not yet ready for the idea of a solidarity tax, but such a proposal must remain on its agenda. The desert encroachment danger demonstrates the need to reach this point, sooner or later.

## On the contrary

## Ode to Autumn

on of mists and muddy frightfulness, soon bereft of the elusive sun; fusion in the Nine, none saying "yes" hopes of monetary union. Helmut start things moving on his own id let his laggard partners share the take, anding them for narrowing the bands? hit a sweet prospect: to revive the snake, still more, later, form a single zone herein nine currencies all move as one, Leutschmarks soon o'erbrim our clammy hands. hath not seen that promise oft of yore? look in Brussels archives: thou wilt find for resources transfer and "écus d'or"—ne theories all, but all to dreams confin'd, then an expert, falling sound asleep, crows'd with the fumes of Coreper, may look ure, but longs to rule, not serve. et though, like Pierre Werner, he may creep ards his goal by stealth and by the book, ie council always wriggles off the hook. is, in fact, a... federal reserve. Pangloss

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	rate of growth	quality of growth		maintenance of growth		
		prices	unemployment	productive capacity	foreign trade	vulnerability to external factors
GERMANY	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
FRANCE	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
ITALY	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
BRITAIN	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●

## Facts and figures

## West German economic outlook is less secure

by Maurice Bommersath

The four foremost countries of the EEC have achieved better results than expected, especially regarding the level of economic activity and this even before the measures promised after the Bonn summit could be codified. The industrial output graph shows, for instance, that the improved French and British growth rates of between 4 per cent and 5 per cent held up well into June and July. Recent indicators point to a continuation of the healthy trend.

In France, according to the national statistical institute (INSEE), consumer spending remained high during August, here again there is reason to expect a continuation of the trend, given the sharp rise in the purchasing power of hourly-paid workers during the second quarter (more than 2 per cent).

Similarly, the present level of activity in Britain seems likely to be sustained, to judge from a recent *Financial Times* survey, in which business leaders confirmed that they were now feeling the effects of a consumer boom after the sharp rise in purchasing power, although part of the benefit has been due to imports, as witnessed by the May and June trade deficits. Their mood is optimistic and they are planning to press ahead with investment programmes. So much for the rather pessimistic forecasts issued only recently by the London Business School and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Italy's output is increasing. Although it must not be forgotten that Italy has much ground to make up (far more than France and Britain's combined output of the 1973-74 period, with those for 1977 will show), there are at last signs of a durable improvement. Spokesmen for Confindustria, the employers' organization, where the mood is one of renewed optimism, recently reported that Italian industry was planning to increase investment by 10 per cent between this year and next.

However, West Germany remains the centre of interest, since it is such a vital influence in the European economy as both supplier and importer, and also because of the particular dangers to it of the dollar's fall. Activity was almost stagnant during the first quarter, with a rise of only 0.5 per cent in the gap; the fall in industrial output was only made up by the services sector. Since then, however, industrial production has recovered, stimulated by consumption and a boom in house building. The IFO, the economic institute, also detected an improvement in the prevailing climate in its July survey.

The outlook nevertheless looks less secure than that of the other countries, even though Herr Martin Grüner, West German Minister for Economic Affairs, considers the German industry, apart from a few sectors, will not be affected appreciably by the run on the dollar. Not everyone is convinced that the recently adopted plans for expansion will suffice. The unions, in the person of Hans-Martin Wacksmann, general secretary of their economic research institute, are once again pointing to the fact that their acceptance of wage moderation has not been followed up by promised recovery in investment and they are calling for a much more substantial increase in public spending.

The maintenance of a higher level of activity than expected has been seen as only a pleasant surprise recently. There has been a second, mainly unexpected, improvement with the first, that this improvement has been achieved without unsettling the situation on the two crucial fronts of prices and trade balances. On the one hand, the average rate of inflation fell back from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent over the three months and there has been an overall improvement in trade balances, despite lapses like those of Britain in May and France in August.

West Germany has managed to keep itself yet again: its inflation rate is now down to

between 3 per cent and 2 per cent.

while wholesale prices actually fell by 0.3 per cent in August. These figures can be attributed to the rise of the Deutsche mark against the dollar; the other three countries have also been helped by the relative firmness of their currencies.

Italy has the outstanding success story. Having been the sick man and laggard of Europe, the republic is now announcing a succession of brilliant figures, conjuring up hopes for another Italian miracle. The lira is holding up well and inflation has fallen sharply to 9 per cent as in Britain. Interest rates are coming down (the discount rate from 11.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent and the prime rate from 16 per cent to 15 per cent) and the trade balance for the first seven months of 1978 shows a surplus of 3,500,000 lire, or about \$4,000m.

What has happened? First, there has been a strong surge in exports, thanks to the energy of many small businesses. At the same time there has been a snowballing financial recovery similar to that which has occurred in Britain. This has created an exceptionally favourable economic situation and, as was emphasized by Signor Pandolfi, Treasury Minister, presenting the new three-year plan (1978-81), Italy must lose no time in taking advantage of it to tackle the two problems of the budget deficit and the excessive cost of labour.

Britain cleared this hurdle some years ago. Mr Callaghan is now mainly concerned to consolidate the ground gained and, if possible, to get his second wind with the new phase of wage restraint. However, he failed to find any decisive support at the recent Trade Union Congress in Brighton, despite being able to point to a steadily declining inflation rate. This improvement is likely to be sustained, according to official forecasts.

Britain's improvement will be helped further by the stability of the pound and the slower rate of increase in wholesale prices (0.5 per cent in July and 0.5 per cent in August). One point in particular calls for vigilance and that is the trade balance, which is highly sensitive to any acceleration in economic activity, as the poor May figures have already demonstrated.

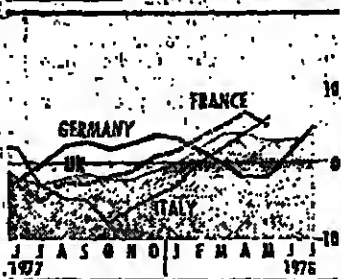
France, which set out last year to lead the way to a restored economic health with a new style of liberal policy, has not yet achieved comparable results. It is the only one of the

four countries which still has a double-figure inflation rate (12 per cent), although this should be the temporary having been caused in part by deliberate increase after the relaxation of price restraints.

Such a strategy can work only as long as earnings and wages are kept under control and the franc remains firm. This has not yet been established, as may be judged from the sharp rise in hourly wages during the second quarter (5 per cent). August's deterioration in the trade balance could therefore put the franc at risk.

## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

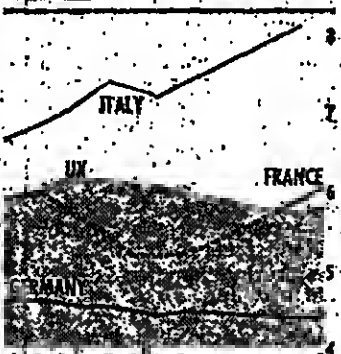
Index: seasonally adjusted, 1970=100, at industrial production excluding the building industry



Growth rate: In June and July the industrial growth rate recovered in Germany (5 per cent) and accelerated in Italy (6 per cent). It was unchanged against the first quarter in Britain (4 per cent) and France (5 per cent).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

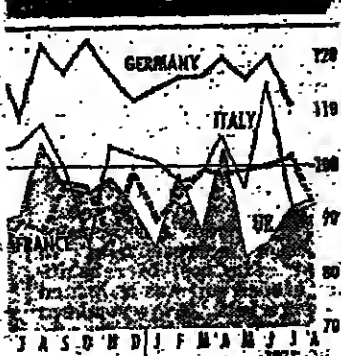
Estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)



Unemployment: Seasonally adjusted unemployment as a percentage of the work force was almost unchanged from June to August in West Germany (4.35 per cent) and Britain (5.7 per cent). In France, however, it has been rising steadily since January (8.15 per cent) and had risen by August to 6 per cent. In Italy, too, the rate rose from 6.8 per cent in the second quarter to 8.1 per cent in the third.

## FOREIGN TRADE

Index: seasonally adjusted, 1970=100, at industrial production excluding the building industry



Trade: In the figures for seasonally adjusted cover of imports by exports calculated for July, West Germany once again recorded a return of more than 100 per cent in July (111 per cent), but so also did Italy in June (115 per cent). Britain having slipped back in June (86 per cent), improved over the next two months with 92 per cent in July and 94 per cent in August. The reverse occurred in France where there was a sharp fall from July to August -102 per cent to -93 per cent.

## Wake up to a miracle in the land of morning peace



The Pohang iron and steel complex in South Korea.

by Piero de Garzaroli

Up to about 20 years ago South Korea seemed fated to belong for ever to the underdeveloped nations. There was little to suggest the likelihood of any kind of economic takeoff that might reverse the traditional poverty of the country.

The hard war that had been fought to repel the communist aggressors from the north had left its mark everywhere. Seoul, the capital, half destroyed, with the main urban centres in ruins; the agricultural economy, for centuries the only source of profit, held back by long out-of-date practices; and industry almost non-existent. All signs of a backwardness crowned by one of the worst government administrations that could be imagined—inefficient, corrupt and, above all, without initiative, because of the straitjacket of subjection to the American occupation power.

Since then Chosun, the land of morning peace, has made gigantic steps forward. The slogans spread over the public media—continue to measure up to reality, the miracle of the rebirth of Korea is real, and much has been written explaining and analysing the incredible speed of growth. Since 1961 productivity has increased annually by 10 per cent, twice the world average, and last year exports reached the record target of \$10,000m per capita income shot up from \$35 to \$364 and the economic reviews have been unanimous in placing South Korea at the top of the international ratings of "countries of the future".

Amazing progress, backed up by the industry and spirit of sacrifice of the population, and guided with an iron hand by the Government, despite criticism from abroad of the monolithic character of President Park's regime, especially in the delicate sphere of civil rights: of progress assisted in any event by no trade union opposition and cheap labour.

Investment of foreign capital has played a decisive role, with definite functions as a stimulant to the internal economy. This is borne out by the foreign investment statistics (Table 1) starting from the tentative figure of \$75,000m in 1962, and rising now to \$870,334,000.

To help the inflow of foreign finance, which amounts to a third of overall investment, the Koreans have offered great incentives, allowing maximum facilities, and enforcing minimum restrictions. The handbook distributed by the Economic Development Organisation leaves no doubt on this question when it states that the fundamental policy of the Government is to encourage and protect foreign capital, so as to enable it to work effectively for the development of the national economy. The package of incentives is shrewd, and of a kind that mirrors the example of the Irish Republic. Thus there is no limit to foreign shareholding in newly formed companies, except through the Government admits that it prefers the joint venture formula. There is no restriction on investments from outside Korea in export-oriented projects (which explains the textiles boom) and factories manufacturing the products of the most advanced technologies. In addition, the presence of the

multinationals is encouraged, with the guarantee that industrial plants will be protected from theft or imitation; checks ensure the manageability of the local partner; and a law passed in 1970 obliges the trade unions not to "persecute" foreign companies.

The final attraction is the tax system—the complete exemption from any tax for the first five years in business, with subsequent taxation at half-rate for a further three years, the possibility of repatriating profits, and a welcome given to foreign management.

In the investment portfolio the biggest share, helped by geographical proximity, goes to Japan (Table 2) with 59.2 per cent of the foreign presence, and investments amounting to more than \$500m. The United States comes next with 19.3 per cent, followed by Europe with

11.7 per cent, including West Germany 1.5 per cent, United Kingdom 1.1 per cent, France 0.9 per cent and Italy, which has only just shown itself on the Korean market, barely 0.1 per cent.

Finance has been concerned with the manufacturing sector, with preference being given to industry and exports, and the remainder being split up in shareholdings in firms producing fertilizers, electrical and electronics equipment, building, petrochemicals, transport and textiles. Special industrial facilities are offered at Masak (electronics), Gumi (synthetic fibres) and Changwon (machinery).

So much for the statistics. On a practical level, we must ask ourselves whether the mixture of foreign efficiency—albeit powered by the profit motive (the average profit on invest-

ment in recent years has reached as much as 25 per cent)—and the obvious difficulties that are inherent in Asiatic traditions, has worked. It has. Foreign operators agree on one point: the modernization of the Koreans is admirable, and they accept a 48-hour working week without any obvious signs of protest.

Wage claims remain in line with inflation (confirmed at 11 per cent), and schools, universities and proficiency courses supply a continuous flow of new technicians and specialists. "Delivering goods late is a matter for dishonour, almost shame," a Belgian businessman said in Seoul. "I continue to be astonished. Often deliveries are made several days in advance." And: "This is the promised land: in three years you get back your capital."

But will it always be like

this? Obviously, "industrial" has its limits; for Korea improving the standard of living is already an unhelpful aim, and social tension, like right to strike (which is allowed) remains a "sick" that is so far unknown. Government knows that, in the perspective of state dirigisme, established itself as the attraction for foreign investment.

Using the adjunct to modest domestic resources (balance of payments remains deficit) Seoul aims to a the image of a market, purely short-term exploit like Hongkong or Singapore, command for itself a place in the ranks of the industrial nations. One then will be able to allow itself the luxury of the dialectics of dramatic confrontation.

TABLE 1  
Foreign investment approval by year  
(end of 1977)

Year	No of project	In US\$ '000 Amount
1962	1	575
1963	3	5,623
1964	2	333
1965	5	20,671
1966	7	871
1967	13	11,682
1968	23	8,101
1969	29	22,418
1970	67	41,914
1971	74	29,915
1972	140	102,660
1973	253	173,094
1974	104	109,832
1975	38	182,106
1976	45	73,167
1977	50	75,814
Total	854	870,334

TABLE 2  
Foreign investment approval by country  
(end of 1977)

	No of project (each)	In US\$ '000 Amount	Compos %
United States	115	168,163	19.3
W Germany	17	13,301	1.5
United Kingdom	4	9,288	1.1
France	5	8,256	0.9
The Netherlands	4	65,834	7.6
Italy	2	1,148	0.1
Switzerland	6	1,696	0.2
Japan	668	515,147	59.2
Canada	2	238	0.1
Panama	5	18,421	2.1
Hongkong	10	8,204	1.0
Others	16	60,588	7.0
Total	854	870,334	100

Source: Korean Development Institute.

## Portrait of a banker as a shy man

by Paul Fabra

The Anglo-Saxons, as they are still often called in France, tend to have a ready-made image (is it accurate, or completely off the mark?) reflecting that of a French senior civil servant. The Anglo-Saxon is, to the French, a confident but reserved man, of surprisingly modest demeanour in relation to the powers vested in him, still able even if under the age of 30 to quote some Virgil, a man of broad culture, but incapable of really extending beyond his national context of breaking out of the mould in which he was cast.

In short he is a gentleman who is always surprised, although not showing it, to be addressed by his Christian name by anyone other than a fellow graduate of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Were these the things which after all have their standing in international snobbery in much the same way as an Oxford accent—that the staff at the International Monetary Fund expected to find in their new managing director, M Jacques de Larosière de Champigny?

Having known him for years from his frequent visits as assistant director, then director of the French Trésor and since 1976, as chairman of the alternates of the Group of Ten to attend meetings on international monetary affairs, they would not have accepted such a stereotyped portrait, which

would be quite out of character. M de Larosière is indeed dedicated to his office, but he does not allow that to obscure in his relationships. He is able to be serious in his dealings with others, with a straightforwardness which should appeal to the Americans. The courtesy for which he is rightly praised is not mere formality but an inherent trait in a man of sensitivity and breeding.

Apart from some wavering by the Belgians and Italians, who had their own candidates at one stage, the three main groups of IMF members—the Europeans, the Americans and the Third World—warmly approved the appointment to this post of President Giscard d'Estaing's former principal private secretary (a position he held from January to June 1974, a crucial period during which the president's elections were held).

M Jacques de Larosière attended all the meetings, starting with the IMF General Assembly in Nairobi in September 1973, which led up to Franco-American financial reconciliation. It was this that paved the way for the agreements concluded in January 1976 in Jamaica, which only an optimist would describe as a "reform" of the international monetary system, but which, such as they are, now have to be implemented by the new IMF managing director.

This post has been held by a Frenchman once before. Another former director of the Trésor, M Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, was managing director of

the IMF from September August 31, 1973. Was practically demanded to move, unable to forgo for calling for a formal resignation in the face of the decline of his thunderbolt of August 1 (when the dollar ceased convertible). Pierre-Paul never left the Ministry of Finance, which has been the Direction du Trésor past 10 years and more. He was born in Paris November 12, 1925, and the Inspection des Finances, beginning his career in the early days of the Republic. Shortly after the war he was appointed as adviser financial attaché at the Embassy in London. He was later to the Embassy in London in addition to the various national monetary meetings de Larosière was also a figure at the OECD, where he chaired a committee in 1960s.

A slim man of average and an almost delicate tautness, the second French director of the IMF is a quality which need to larger occasions in turn is to make his a discretion which his admires, but which he thinks may be excessive.

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هكذا من لا يملك

## Wrong not to look after our own rights

In answer to an inquiry from West German lawyers on legislation limiting the confidentiality of mail, parcel post and telecommunications in certain circumstances, the European Court of Human Rights replied on September 6 that there was no infringement of the European Convention on Human Rights. In an exceptional situation a state must have effective means of defeating complex forms of espionage and terrorism when they pose a threat to democratic societies. This decision will undoubtedly serve as a precedent. A. H. Robertson, Professeur Associé at the University of Paris I and a former Director of Human Rights, Council of Europe, discusses where this leaves human rights in Europe.

It is an old maxim of lawyers that there is no right without a remedy. Who was it who said once that the writ of habeas corpus is worth 100 declarations? The originality of the system established by the Council of Europe (created in 1949) is that it establishes an international remedy to the event of violations, through the operation of a European Commission and a European Court of Human Rights: one government may bring a case against another government; in addition, an individual may bring his case before the Commission if the state concerned has agreed to accept this procedure. Thirteen states have done so: not yet, alas, France.

But this remedy is now available to 200 million people: the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. A case examined by the Commission, which attempts to reach a friendly settlement; if this fails, the Commission expresses its opinion and a decision is taken by the Court of Human Rights or the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

The 12 basic civil and political rights which the member states undertake to secure are set out in the European Convention on Human Rights of 1950. Some 350 further rights were added in protocols in 1952 and

1963, thus making 19 rights protected in the European system. (Economic and social rights are protected by another treaty—the European Social Charter of 1961).

Some will object that it is pointless to set up this elaborate machinery to protect human rights precisely in those countries where they are, on the whole, most respected, while so little is done to prevent major and flagrant violations in other parts of the world. This argument, however, does not bear close scrutiny. Of course, there are worse violations in other places. But that does not diminish the need to put our own house in order and keep our own record blameless. The sins of our neighbours do not justify or excuse our own shortcomings.

The European system of control has revealed, over 25 years, a surprising number of violations in the countries of Western Europe. This is not because their laws, their courts or their governments are inherently at fault; rather it is because of such factors as gaps in the law, archaic procedures, inefficient administration and the like. By now a number of countries have changed their law or practice or even their constitutions, in order to comply with European standards.

The two best-known cases have been between states: the Greek case and the Northern Ireland case. The former was

brought by the Scandinavian governments and The Netherlands against the Government of the Greek colonies. The Commission, after an exhaustive proceeding which included the hearing of more than 80 witnesses (three of them former prime ministers), was of the opinion—and the foreign ministers decided—that Greece had violated 10 separate articles of the convention, including the prohibition of torture and the right to free elections. Greece resigned from the Council of Europe just in time to avoid expulsion.

In the second case mentioned, the Republic of Ireland Government accused the British Government of using torture and of religious discrimination in Northern Ireland; the principal issue concerned the methods of interrogation used by the security forces. The Court of Human Rights held that the British Government was responsible for inhuman treatment in a limited number of cases in 1971 but not guilty of torture, nor for religious discrimination in the application of the security measures taken in the province. Latterly, Cyprus has brought three cases against Turkey, arising out of the Turkish occupation of part of the island; the matter is still under examination.

Other cases continue to reveal deficiencies, real or alleged, in the administration of justice or in the law itself in different countries. Excessive delay before trial, often involving prolonged detention, is a recurrent theme; recent cases concern Germany, Italy and Switzerland. We have all learned that justice delayed is justice denied. New problems arise constantly in the area of human rights; and the experience of one country is often relevant to the search for solutions in another.

A typical example is interference with privacy by the use of technical devices such as hidden microphones and cameras; violations may also occur through improper use of computers. The right to secrecy of the mail and telephone communications forms the subject of a case against the Federal Republic of Germany which is all the more striking in that it was brought by a judge, a public prosecutor and three other lawyers.

They complain that a law of 1968 which authorizes, in certain circumstances, clandestine surveillance of private communications, violates the right of privacy. After failing to obtain satisfaction from the Federal Constitutional Court, they took the case to the Court of Human Rights, which has established the facts and expressed its opinion. This recalls the "bugging" of the offices of the *Conseil Européen* in Paris—a matter which is still before the French courts.

Freedom of expression is another right which gives rise to many problems, particularly with regard to the limitations thereon which are permissible. Does a state monopoly of broadcasting and television violate this right? The French Government was careful to make a

reservation on this point when it ratified the convention, in order to protect the state monopoly which exists in France and has recently been reaffirmed by law. English law has restrictive rules—which some consider too restrictive—limiting the right of the press to comment on issues submitted to the courts, which are said to be sub-judice. When *The Sunday Times* in 1972 proposed to publish a long article about the thalidomide children—who were born deformed—because their mothers had used this drug as a tranquillizer during pregnancy, publication was prevented by an order of the High Court. *The Sunday Times* appealed. The Court of Appeal removed the ban. The Attorney-General appealed to the House of Lords, which restored the order forbidding publication.

This was clearly a limitation on the freedom of expression of the press. Was the limitation justified? *The Sunday Times* thought not, and brought the case before the European Commission of Human Rights, which expressed the opinion that the restrictions imposed were in breach of the European Convention. The case was heard by the Court of Human Rights in April 1978 and its decision is awaited with great interest, because it will afford a new and authoritative definition of the European concept of freedom of expression. Other interesting issues have been raised in a number of recent cases.

Common standards are thus being developed in the "Europe of Human Rights". The mem-

Some problems raised in recent cases before the European Commission and Court of Human Rights:

1. Discrimination against illegitimate children and unmarried mothers, in Belgium, particularly as regards the rights of inheritance.
2. Free interpretation for foreigners in criminal proceedings in Germany.
3. The question whether the prohibitive cost of proceedings for judicial separation in Ireland constitutes a denial of justice.
4. The absence of a right to appeal to a court against an order for continued detention in a mental hospital in The Netherlands.
5. The right of East African Asians who hold British passports to enter the United Kingdom.
6. Whether compulsory sex education in schools in Denmark violates the right of parents to have their children educated in accordance with their own religious and philosophical convictions. (The Court of Human Rights has decided that it does not.)
7. Whether the right to form and join trade unions implies the right of trade unions to participate in collective bargaining negotiations in Sweden. (The Court of Human Rights has decided that it does not.)
8. Whether birching ordered by a court in the Isle of Man constitutes "degrading punishment". (The Court of Human Rights has decided that it does.)
9. Whether administrative decisions ordering a doctor to close a private clinic in Germany must conform to the standards of a fair trial set out in the Convention. (The Court of Human Rights has decided that these standards must be respected in such a case.)

### Minority rights

What rights should minorities have? "Europa" and the Minority Rights Group, an international research and educational trust, would like to know your views.

The group offers £500 for the best essays on the subject. Entries should be of not more than 1,500 words and submitted in triplicate to the Minority Rights Group, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London WC2N 5NG, by January 31, 1979.

The essays will be considered by judges drawn from the Minority Rights Group and Europa.

The winning entry will be published in the April, 1979 issue of "Europa".



Greek Cypriot women weep after their menfolk have been killed during the Turkish occupation of part of Cyprus in 1974. The European Court of Human Rights is examining three cases brought by Cyprus against Turkey.

some changes in the law or practice of states due to the European Convention on Human Rights:

1. Austria has changed her Code of Criminal Procedure in order to respect the principle of equality of arms between the prosecution and the accused.
2. Austria and Germany have adopted new laws designed to reduce the length of pre-trial detention.
3. Belgium has introduced a right of appeal to a court for vagrants detained by administrative order.
4. The Netherlands has amended its system of military discipline and abolished the harsher form of punishment which was previously imposed.
5. Norway has changed its constitution to secure greater religious freedom.
6. Sweden has liberalized its rules on religious education for the next of families not belonging to the official religion of the state.
7. Switzerland has changed its constitution to give the vote to men and to remove restrictions previously imposed on Jesuits.
8. The United Kingdom has introduced a right of appeal to a court for would-be immigrants refused admission to the country. A United Kingdom has also changed the prison rules to facilitate advice to prisoners in a civil action.

## Terrorism brings screening before hiring

by Mario Fasanotti

Today in Italy, when terrorism is, more generally, the threat to daily realities, the gaily and politically delicate question is again being asked: should a company be allowed to investigate its employees?

The article of the *Workers' Statute*, which can be extended to executives and middle management, prohibits firms on investigating... the illicit, religious or trade union views... of its own employees.

Attacks, arson, and suspicions at some employees belonged to terrorist groups have forced workers, and with them their trade union, to be on their guard. This certainly does not justify any form of investigation at work, but an infringement of freedom or an invasion of individual privacy. Nevertheless, the need for "extra prudence".

The employee's "private behaviour"—that is his political or religious beliefs, and more generally his way of life—is therefore beyond the scrutiny of any investigation, while his professional aptitude, and the way he does his job are covered by the company's right to check and ensure that certain objectives (the production of goods or services) are achieved in the means (the men) at their disposal.

Obviously, the distinction between private and professional matters is not always as clear as it might appear in theory. A few years ago a magistrate (at L'Aquila) that the character of an employee may be open to investigation in so far as it is material in deciding his employee's suitability for a specific job.

The most apt example is that of the newspapers. No one can deny the manager of a political paper the right to refuse to employ an editor whose ideas are unmistakably opposed to the political line of the management.

On the other hand, management cannot refuse to employ a messenger, or any other employee with "neutral" responsibilities, even though his views may differ from those of everyone else.

How do companies recruit? They give the candidate aptitude tests and examine his curriculum vitae. There have been some objections that these procedures are only in theory "neutral" since they might be considered an indirect form of investigation. In this way, the firm could build in its own defence.

For example, the Italian railways might try to avoid employing people who in some way gave the impression that they wanted to belong to the independent trade union. In this way they might hope to reduce the numbers of those who, with strikes that were not recognized by the official union, helped to disrupt the service. This is obviously a theoretical example that should be taken only for what it is worth.

Attention undoubtedly now focuses on the relationship of trust between employer and employee. This trust is more likely in small companies, especially family businesses, than in large companies. Bearing this trust in mind, it is difficult to accept that the political or religious beliefs of a person do not influence his behaviour at work.

An employer may understandably mistrust an employee with declared extremist ideas, committed to "destroying" the system from within. A too rigid observance of the letter, rather than the spirit, of certain regulations by the judges would stir up hateful political persecution, with a witch-hunt that inevitably compromised industrial relations. Some new legislation is necessary which considers the company as a whole and not just the respective standpoints of employer and employee.

## THE WHO'S WHO OF WHAT'S WHERE.



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## New economists VII: Gerhard Fels

## Post-Keynes key is survival

by Hans-Jürgen  
Mahnke

The successors of Keynes had their chance. They failed to take it. Although he would not put it quite so bluntly, Professor Gerhard Fels, of Kiel, has views that amount to the same thing. "Keynesian policies had their chance, but they did not succeed" is the more cautious way the 39-year-old economist prefers to put it.

What is now required is a strategy for the medium term, and one based on supply rather than demand.

Certainly the many attempts made by governments in recent years to stimulate demand have failed to relieve unemployment. In the opinion of the members of Germany's Council of Economic Advisers, the Five Wise Men, this was only to be expected. For conditions have not radically changed since the 1967 recession.

This is the starting point adopted by Professor Fels, who is head of the structure and world economy department of the Institute of World Economy in Kiel. His basic way of thinking is this: "We have too few jobs, not unexploited capacity. We must create new ones; it is no longer enough, as it still was 10 years ago, to try to maintain employment or existing levels by stimulating demand."

The cure indicated by this diagnosis is based on supply, not on demand. "We are not in a Keynesian, but in a classical underemployment situation," Professor Fels says.

What is needed is the formation of actual capital, capital expenditure on expansion. The call today is for the entrepreneur, new departure, innova-

tion and the opening up of fresh markets. There is no other way, to Professor Fels's mind, of mastering problems of structural change.

Not that he holds out any hope of unemployment being banished quickly. Conditions for investment can only improve slowly. But this is where a start must be made.

First and foremost there is the lack of capital investment for expansion, not only in the Federal Republic but in other industrial countries too. Professor Fels emphasizes. For some years investment has not been sufficient for the replacement of jobs lost through technological advance and structural change. This means that it will be impossible to restore full employment in the short term, since even a sudden boom in demand would not ensure jobs for all who are out of work.

Unemployment, due to lack of job opportunities is called by Professor Fels structural unemployment. Although it can be remedied, it will not be by short-term measures, but through growth. Investment in expansion projects will be decisive.

The professor once wrote: "A decision by an employer to take on an employee in an existing job is one that is subject to short-term review, and therefore easier to take than a decision to invest involving long-term tie-up of capital; employers are naturally reluctant to make such decisions if the likely returns are uncertain due to the effects of structural change, or if it is difficult to predict what the attitude of the trade union movement is likely to be."

In the United States, Britain and Italy there has been a

shortage of jobs for some time. Since the early 1970s West Germany has also suffered from a marked lack of investment, which rapidly led to a job shortage with the onset of the recession.

Professor Fels attributes this in the first place to the quickening rise in real wages. He also believes that businesses are overstrained, owing to structural changes. West Germany until recently managed structural change without loss of jobs; employers and employees found new areas of activity. This has now altered; not solely because of the oil price rise, but also because of a decline in the birth rate, the inroads by suppliers from low-wage countries, and the revaluation of the Deutsche mark.

The answer, the professor believes, lies in innovation, both in products and production processes, which should be able to create new markets for themselves. But expenditures in research and development have been stagnant in West Germany for some years. "Innovation has been declining everywhere in the world," he says.

Which will be the growth sectors of the future? That question is always being asked. But economic science has no answer. Seeking out new opportunities for growth is primarily a matter for industrialists themselves.

The function of wage and economic policies is to ensure that industry has proper room for manoeuvre in innovation. In Professor Fels's view much will depend on the "course" again mainly on the two sides in collective bargaining.

It is simple enough, he maintains, to define wages policy. It means establishing a level of wages compatible with full employment. But he admits that "no one really knows what this level is."

There are plenty of indications, however, that it is at present too high. The decline in investment and high unemployment are among them. National economic policies, Professor Fels says, must help both sides in collective bargaining to fulfil their tasks. But it is not so much a question of change in taxation, as of a change in structure.

Basically what is needed is the transfer of the burden of taxation from the investor to the consumer, not temporarily but permanently. This should be complemented by profit-sharing schemes for employees and opportunities for them to build up assets, particularly from the standpoint of more self-financing by businesses.

"The more dependent wages are on profits the more the employees' share in the element of risk. This can supplement state participation in risk ventures."

by Jacqueline  
Grapin

Does the survival of our society depend on its rate of technological innovation and its ability to take the risks which it has to accept in order to keep going forward? Do the deceleration of economic growth and the erosion of company profits necessarily mean that there will be a slowing-down in investment in new technology by the Western world in general and by European firms in particular?

If this were the case, the economic progress of the industrialized nations could soon be in jeopardy. But there is every reason to doubt this.

A seminar is being held in Geneva on November 9 and 10 to assess the difficulties awaiting those determined to take up the challenge. It will be attended by about a hundred European industrialists, bankers and senior civil servants and is being sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce.

No one is safe from the dictates of progress. The journalist who has lived a sheltered existence will have to learn, like others, to come to terms with the idea of working in front of a television screen which will ply him with the output of an electronic memory. If he still refuses to use a typewriter he will have to change his attitude or run the risk of being declared redundant along with the other obsolete tools of the trade.

The linotype operator who has spent his working life setting galley after galley of type must accept that he is going to have to learn new ways, because the machine used by the journalist will do all the composing and layout of his copy automatically, adding advertisements as required.

In today's newspaper world one is already experienced at 30 and short of uncovering an unexpected passion for the electronic machine, the only chance is to follow Faust's devil to regain one's youth as quickly as possible.

In France, intermediate industry reduced its workforce by 110,000 between 1974 and 1977 and during the same time the goods shed 32,000. The work force making consumer goods fell by 173,500 and 184,000 jobs disappeared in the building industry, civil engineering and farming, making a total of about half a million. Comparable figures can be found throughout Europe. Should our dismay be directed at the disappearance of jobs or the non-appear-

ance of new ones to replace them? Our society is eager for security, but is it not creating insecurity for itself by holding out against changes of which it is frightened and failing to face up to the future?

The recent report by the President of the United States to Congress on employment and training included some interesting statistics. In as "advanced" a country as the United States, the number of jobs in farming is falling, consistently (from 5,390,000 in 1960, it will have fallen to 2,300,000 by 1985), and the rate of increase in the number of industrial jobs is tapering off steadily. The predicted growth areas in employment, the public sector (from 8,353,000 in 1960 to 19,350,000 in 1985) and the services and communications industries in particular.

From 14,200,000 in 1960 the number of employees in whole sale and retail distribution is expected to rise to 23,170,000 by 1985, and those in finance, insurance, property and other services from 4,237,000 to 30,130,000. This gives an indication of the extent to which blue collars are being changed for white collars, even in industry. In the face of competition from countries with low-paid labour, only productivity can maintain the standard of living of the peoples of the richest countries.

We no longer go in for machine-smashing to resist progress, but we do not fall very far short of this method in the countries which are considered to be the most receptive to change and even take pride in this reputation. After the industrial revolution in the 19th century, the present decade is intensely hostile to unduly rapid change. The American "Route 128" is almost bankrupt, with its cohorts of "ingenious" small businesses. The world recession has reduced everyone to walking pace. Investment opportunities are not lacking, but enthusiasm is not.

Many new needs are being identified, but the need to meet them is not so keenly felt; increasingly often, discoveries of all sorts made in American and European laboratories are being put on ice. In a recent survey, the Union de Banques Suisses reviewed the relationship between technology and economics in 16 rapidly evolving sectors, including energy and raw materials, process technology and automation, electronics and optics, transport, data processing and telecommunications, food and health.

Its conclusion reads: "There is as yet no indication of a general decline in innovation as the driving force behind economic expansion and technology is far from played out. It is true that its progress is not following a consistent pattern

and that the number of inventions suitable for commercial development was already in decline by the beginning of the 1970s, but this is due, not so much to stagnation of research and development, as to lack of continuity of new inventions reaching the production stage and the present general climate, which is unfavourable to viable exploitation.

Major factors contributing to this situation have been the decline in demand for capital goods due to the recession, under-use of production, pressure on prices and productivity, higher risks involved in market technical innovations, monetary uncertainty and the reduced capacity of many companies to finance operations with retained earnings."

Technological progress is regarded with such suspicion nowadays that the economist Alfred Sauvy recently pointed out that, when the very word "technology" is mentioned, the result is not so much the loss of jobs as in general progress for all. And it has to be acknowledged that the economically soundest countries—the United States, Japan and West Germany—are the very same countries which accept and encourage rapid change.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is on record as saying that "by 1990, 90 per cent of our exports will consist of patents and technology."

Before that, however, West Germany's reputation had been built on the quality of its manufactured goods rather than its advanced technology. In 1977 exports of industrial installations from Japan amounted to some \$12,000 million. Technology is an excellent medium by which to export machinery. It accepts

\*Full details of the Geneva conference available from M. Stéphane Garelli, 19 chemin des Hauts Crêts CH 1223 Coligny, Genève, telephone 022 351874, telex 27047. The participants at this seminar will include M. Michel Albert, the French director of planning; Signor Umberto Colombo of Montedison; Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress; Signor Lesbo Murphy, chairman of the National Enterprise Board; M. Jacques Aral, lecturer at the Ecole polytechnique and the ENA; Vicomte Edouard Davignon, member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for industrial affairs.

\*Pour une indépendance technologique reporté présenté to the Echec et projets Association in October 1977.

La Grande Menace Industrielle. Christian Stofaas (Calmann Levy, 1978, Paris).

for only 15 per cent of the cost of an industrial project, but as M. Robert Lattès has pointed out in a study on French technological independence: "When Luminus and Chiyoda sell factories on a turnkey basis, 85 per cent of the value of the contract will be represented by German, American or Japanese exports of plant. However, when Tech-nip wins a Brazilian contract for a steam-cracking plant in the face of keen American competition, most of the equipment which finds its way out to South America will be French."

However much one criticizes the "megamania" of clients in developing countries, the fact is that they insist on the latest equipment.

There are interesting lessons to be learnt from the stories of two companies. The first is an Italian textile firm in Lugano. At the end of the 1960s it was in such serious difficulties that its situation was critical. The chairman, who was Swiss, decided that the only way to tackle this predicament was to go the whole hog and invest in plant on a vast scale so that he could establish a pre-eminent position on the market in materials for jeans (including the new corduroy jeans).

By the end of three years he had won. It has to be acknowledged that in Italy where the unions have such a bad reputation, the employees' organization, the employees' union, having been formed of the company's situation and its plans as they evolved, reacted with a measured critical neutrality which could be said ultimately to have helped the project to succeed.

Since it did not obstruct it unduly. The other company is based in Paris and employs several hundred engineers and consultants.

During the slump caused by the oil crisis of 1973, when all consultancy and management services firms in Paris were in difficulties, not least because the business world was marking time pending the French parliamentary elections, the chairman of the Italian company decided to set out to conquer the capital of the developing world, leaving his staff to make the best of the economic situation at home. It is no exaggeration to say that his firm has now become one of the best established in the transfer of technology, and particularly in the training of staff before bringing over plants delivered on a turnkey basis, especially in Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Not only was the company able to avoid redundancies, but it was obliged to recruit more staff.

At national level the same applies. Policies on technological independence are too often regarded as luxury poli-

cies which a country can afford when the economy is going well, but drops when conditions deteriorate. If anything the opposite should be done. The great question for Europe today is whether it will be better off worse off after the crisis and the great changes now reflected in inflationary pressures, straitjacketed balance of payments positions and spectacular movements in exchange rates.

To keep such changes under control while a merciless international battle rages all around, close cooperation between the public and private sectors is essential. The time-honoured confrontation between "liberals" and "dirigistes" has therefore been relegated to oblivion; the state can no longer proclaim an interventionist overall plan, which would be either fatally absurd or impracticable, as experience has shown almost everywhere where such attempts have been made. Nor is it possible for companies to make valid decisions without reducing uncertainty as far as possible by recourse to reliable information on their business environment.

In his book, *La Grande Menace Industrielle* (2), M. Christian Stofaas, a senior official at the French Ministry of Industry, recommends the use of "multi-criteria analytical systems to identify the sectors and operations which it is most advantageous to encourage or promote as a basis for the formulation of a dynamic industrial policy which would be both as liberal and as effective as possible. For instance, such a policy would invariably take into account the criteria of international demand (so well known to our Japanese competitors); competitiveness (present and potential); minimum use of energy and raw materials and maximum use of the capacity of skilled workers and qualified people bearing in mind established national specializations and existing delays.

There nevertheless remain other considerations which are difficult to analyse and are too often forgotten: those which depend on time. It may be good to take certain decisions, but it is even better to take them or put them into effect before others do. This is an area where European companies and governments are too often found wanting, using cumbersome decision-making procedures or wasting time in indecision while others press ahead.

It is quite certain that, on the whole, Japanese and American companies are now displaying a clearer perception of change and greater dynamism to cope with decision-making than their counterparts in Europe and, what is more, they are prepared to meet the cost of this forced march.

## Europa

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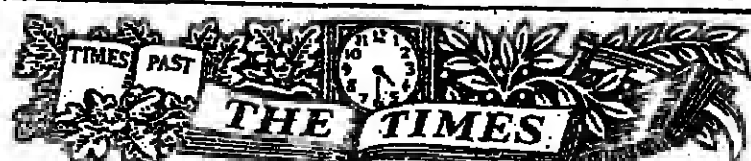
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## NOW HE FACES THE TIGER

It would be wrong to dismiss the Government's crushing defeat on incomes policy at the Blackpool conference yesterday, as one of those occasions when the delegates decided to let off steam. Those occasions are indeed not rare in the Labour Party. Although the conference is in theory the supreme policy-making body of the party, all Labour Governments have had to use their ingenuity to disentangle themselves from a good many of its pronouncements. Yesterday's vote will not of itself force the Government to give up its incomes policy in general, or its 5 per cent guideline in particular. Even if that were to happen, it would be no bad thing to the national interest. There is nothing irresponsible or specifically Left Wing in doubting the efficacy of a rigid, incomes policy as an instrument of economic management. Free market economists are as eager as any trade unionist for a return to free collective bargaining; and, whatever the conference had decided yesterday, there never was any prospect of keeping pay increases in the coming year to anything like 5 per cent.

So it is not an economic catastrophe that the resolution condemning the guidelines was passed by such a large majority. But it is very damaging to the Government, and to its policy, Labour's electoral appeal depends on the claim that they are now the party of stability who can manage the unions. With Mr Callaghan in charge, he message runs, there will be neither dangerous adventures

nor damaging conflicts. Yet here he was yesterday unable to control his own conference on the most central issue of Government policy. To make matters worse, this failure sprang from his inability to manage the unions. It was because most of the large ones, with their block votes, deserted him, that he lost so heavily yesterday.

This desertion was specifically over pay, not on wider grounds. Union leaders went out of their way at the rostrum to assert that in the election, they would campaign for the return of Labour to office with as much enthusiasm as ever. They are not seeking to destroy the Government. But this will be only limited consolation to ministers. They will know that the vigour of this revolt by the union leadership is evidence of the strength of feeling on the shop floor. Union leaders would not have been so resistant to the pleas of ministers if they had not known that their members required them to break the guideline. The extent to which political pressure can be brought to bear in the attempt to modify these forces either by ministers or by union leaders has now been sensibly diminished. And whatever the economic failings of the Government's incomes policy, it has assumed a political significance of its own. If it crumbles, much of the Government's authority will go with it. That is why Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey in his contribution to the debate yesterday, have gone so much out of their way to put their prestige at risk.

It was also disturbing for Labour that so many blunt criticisms of the Government's basic

policies and performance were expressed at what is bound to be the last conference before the election. The key question before this conference was whether Mr Callaghan's decision to postpone the election, even if it proves to be for no more than a few months, would have destroyed the sense of party cohesion—or at least caution—that one normally expects in the run-up to an election.

That caution was very evident at Brighton last year, when an election seemed much less imminent. But the mood was different at Blackpool yesterday. It may simply be that the pressures over incomes policy were too great to be contained by consideration of party loyalty. But if Labour continues to give the impression for the rest of this week of a party grievously divided against itself, it will leave Blackpool with a distinctly poorer chance of winning the election.

Yet this is not the most important thing. Mr Callaghan has twice in the past allied himself with trade union power to defeat the government of the day. Sir Harold Wilson's *Over the Top of Strife* and Mr Heath's *Over Incomes Policy*. In each case the unions won and a general election was lost. Mr Callaghan on his record deserves little personal sympathy, now that it is he who faces the tiger, and 5 per cent is a poor gun to take tiger shooting. But the consequences of a third government defeat by the trade unions, leading to another election defeat, would be to exalt trade union power in an intolerable way. That is the most serious risk for Britain.

## THE SHADIER PURLIEUS OF THE COURTS

Mr Robert Mark delivered his annual Dimbleby Lecture nearly 10 years ago. He ranged widely and provocatively over the criminal justice system and, on a number of topics, started, or provided impetus for, a debate which has continued ever since, both in academic and popular level. Many elements of the criminal process are now under consideration by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, which, among other issues, will be looking into perhaps the most controversial raised by Sir Robert, the extent to which guilty criminals are able to manipulate the existing laws and rules in order to avoid being charged or, brought before the courts, to secure acquittal.

Sir Robert has returned to the theme in his autobiography, to be published next week, extracts of which are now appearing in *The Times*. One aspect which will not receive the attention of the Royal Commission is the part played by crooked lawyers in their guilty clients going free. It has to be said that neither Sir Robert himself, nor the professional bodies representing law-

yers, have done as much as they could have to explore that issue. When Sir Robert first raised it, the immediate answer of the Law Society and the Bar Council, representing solicitors and barristers respectively, was to ask for evidence, about specific individuals, on which an inquiry could be launched and, if necessary, action taken.

Sir Robert has apparently not provided that evidence. It is, of course, not easy to do so. Some firms of solicitors, and some barristers, are widely believed by the police, judges, fellow lawyers and the criminal underworld to make less than scrupulous use of their professional functions. But obtaining proof of it is more difficult. The dishonest lawyer does not need to go as far as actively concocting an alibi with the criminal—but he may well give discreet assistance to the creation of an essentially fraudulent defence. It is not easy to find firm evidence of such misconduct. Nevertheless, having made such a sweeping allegation, and presumably, having at his disposal a great deal of information from his own

police, Sir Robert could have done more. He has said that the fear of actions for defamation was a reason for not making some of his information more public. But that reason would not apply to giving the information to the professional body concerned. That is covered by a qualified privilege. Otherwise, of course, complaints would rarely be made against any member of a profession.

At the same time, the Law Society and the Bar Council should not have limited themselves to asking Sir Robert for proof and then, stalling, back and doing nothing. They know or suspect as far as anybody else which of their members are behaving unprofessionally. They may not be many, but the few that do are a source of discredit to the whole legal profession. It should not be beyond the two bodies to conduct discreet inquiries into firms or individuals thought to offend against professional propriety in favour of their criminal clients. There must be no witchhunt, but equally, there must be a thorough inquiry.

## HAPPY ISLANDS IN A WORLD OF WOE

ivalu, formerly the Ellice group of the Gilbert and Ellice chipelago, has yet to announce whether it will crown its independence by following the example of the Solomon Islands in seeking membership of the United Nations. This is a less expensive business even for a nation of 10,000 souls (est) than might appear, since all that is needed is an address to the assembly upon acceptance; tendence is optional, and some small states have found their occasionally remunerative. Is for the United Nations to consider at what point, if any, in-state fails to qualify for an equal vote with India (population 0,000,000) or the USSR. Within Commonwealth, Tuvalu is like "special member" Nauru (pop 000), not attending Heads of Government conferences but able to participate, if the air is forthcoming, in other meetings.

Twenty years ago the question of the lower limits in size, ability or population to eligibility for sovereign independence was keenly debated. But all the suggested limits have been reached. After all even the smallest territory had sustained a before the colonial do-ers took over, and the economic issue reduced itself to one of living standards

in relation to resources as supplemented by international aid or charity.

Nevertheless, the Colonial Office having failed to make a West Indian Federation stick, or get a small islands federation going, in a last attempt to preserve some sense of proportion in international relationships, it instituted the status of "associated state", under which local autonomy and regional cooperation were combined with British control—virtually on an agency basis—of defence and foreign affairs. But the United Nations found the compromise to be in breach of Resolution 1514 (which prohibits oceanic colonialism), the secession of Anguilla from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla showed the formula to be unworkable, and finally Mr (now Sir) Eric Gairy demonstrated that his own island, Grenada (pop 110,000) could go it alone after all. Sir Eric is credited with the apt slogan "independence is self-financing", and so, at least in Grenada's case, it has proved to be.

As a result, Dominica (pop 78,000) becomes sovereign and independent on November 3, while the arrangements for St. Lucia (pop 114,000) and Antigua (pop 70,000) are advanced. All our associates are expected to graduate, *magna cum laude*, to statehood in a year or so, and

then it will be for the remaining colonies, Montserrat (pop 13,000), the Turks Islands (pop 6,000), the Caymans (pop 5,500) and the Virgin Islands (pop 3,500) to judge whether, lacking Nauru's nest-eggs, they can at least do as well as Tuvalu.

It may be significant that almost all the mini-states are ex-British. Most of France's far-flung islands have plunged to her skirts as *départements*. A controversy over the New Hebrides may thus impend as they are jointly administered by Britain and France. It used to be possible to sell off colonies to adjacent mainland states, as the Danes did theirs to the United States, but this is now accounted immoral. In any event the cost of the upkeep of sovereignty has been found bearable (the Foreign Secretary of the Solomon Islands, a population of 180,000, is ex-officio ambassador to the United Nations and to the EEC as well as High Commissioner—non-resident—in London). External sources of revenue have been found by even the smallest, of which tourism and offshore banking are among the more respectable. The real crunch comes when Mr Big, Inc. wants a casino concession, or Big Brother wants a naval or rather "communications" base. But these are things which Ministries of External Affairs are expected to cope.

### Fire precautions

On Mr John Herbert  
My colleague, Dr M. Annett, King's School, Worcester (September 20), is also incorrect in summing that members of the fire guild committee are made of manufacturers of spring clothes doors. Its members are those who manufacture bandages and anal-creams.  
My very large and purpose-built school is constructed on the principle of installing swinging fire doors on every corridor and every room. When we opened our doors, I was so alarmed by the accidents and injuries caused by young children and used by fire doors, that I made a mild inquiry.  
I discovered that in the entire history of record keeping, no child as ever been injured by a fire in

school hours on school premises. Teachers have simply been too vigilant.

Yet as soon as an awful thought is planted, everyone (including myself) becomes nervous.

But in a one-year period from the opening of the school, we recorded 85 accidents to children caused directly by swinging fire doors. Crushed fingers, nails, serious bruises and genuine fractures. On several occasions, reinforced glass on these doors has been broken.

After my inquiry, I stopped the separate recording of these accidents. But the accidents still continue and there are still no fires. The possibility of a child being injured by a fire in a school is astronomically remote. Yet injuries occur weekly, caused directly by swinging fire doors.

The same thinking is now being

applied to school minibuses. What originally were generous gifts by hard working parents to imaginative schools, have now become so bedeviled about with rules and regulations, requirements, restraints and restrictions that we have become neurotic about their use.

All in positions of responsibility now seek to cover themselves from liability and culpability. The nation must really take care of the children from us and let schools get on with running their schools. All the experts can then really have a marvellous time without human beings to worry about.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN HERBERT,  
Headmaster,  
Lewsey High School,  
New Road,  
Newport.  
Gwent.  
September 21.

## Ford workers' challenge to government wage guidelines

From Professor Ronald Dore

Sir, It is, Robert Neild tells us today (September 30), contrary to elementary principles of economics that a fitter in Ford should have a different wage from a fitter in Leylands. And yet it is another feature of the Japanese system, which Sir John Figgess commends to us (September 30) that fitters in different companies have widely different (bargained) wage rates without Japan appearing too much to suffer from the inefficient allocation of resources which Robert Neild says that must entail.

Inter-enterprise differences in Japan, of course, come from the enterprise structure as opposed to the British craft or industrial structure of trade unions and bargaining. The Mitsubishi fitter bargains with the Mitsubishi management; the British fitter with the British Union of Shipbuilders and Aircraft Workers, not with the Honda fitter, against all engineering employers.

But that enterprise structure of bargaining is precisely what is being slowly created in Britain. Ford have had it for 16 years. BL has long since been trying to create it and the Government is reported to be offering to help in the process by allowing an exceptional breach in the 12-month rule. The Ford system has gradually approached the Japanese pattern as the employers' representatives—the shop steward convenors—have been given a larger role in negotiations at the expense of the national union officials. This year they took part directly with the employers in the immediate effect of a sharp increase in the level of militancy.

It is not clear that this will also be the long-term effect. Japanese precedents would have led one to expect, on the contrary, that enterprise bargaining would be more likely to be carried on "reasonably" (and with respect for procedure agreements, etc) in the framework of a shared concern with the "good of the company". Doubtless many factors are responsible for the difference: different levels of class consciousness, different managerial policies and ideologies among them. But one factor is surely of the greatest importance. Japanese enterprises offer lifetime employment. The Mitsubishi fitter, thrown in, bargains in the Mitsubishi track driver and not with the Honda fitter, because he does not envisage the possibility that he will ever work for Honda.

How far is that same stability of employment—a precondition for enterprise bargaining—characteristic of modern Britain too? We simply do not know. There are signs that it might be, but neither government statistics on labour mobility (far inferior to Japan's incidentally) nor academic estimates of the question with any certainty. Our ignorance of the underlying factors which determine bargaining structures and bargaining attitudes is abysmal.

We might well spend a little less time on strikes and a little more in finding out relevant facts. Then, perhaps, our economists would stop offering the "elementary principles" which applied to a nineteenth century small enterprise market system as the solutions for

the world of giant corporations that we actually have to live in.  
Yours faithfully,  
R. P. DORE,  
157 Surrenden Road,  
Brighton.

From Professor Inis Macbeth

Sir, Professor Neild (September 30) is, of course, right. It is an elementary principle of economics that workers of given qualifications and ability should get the same remuneration irrespective of the efficiency with which different firms employ them. I was taught it, no doubt you were taught it, and no doubt Professor Neild has taught it.

But by itself, how useful is it? What does it assume? Is there an identity of qualifications and ability that can be applied to all firms? Even if there were, does it adequately apply to the total activities of employment of whole men and women employed by Ford and British Leyland? Even if it did, why are they not paid the same now? Why does Professor Neild shift his ground to write, "I give the normal uniformity of wages for similar skills"—and what evidence can he give for the scale and extent of this uniformity in a manner that can apply in practice to a wide range of specific circumstances?

Governments cannot escape having incomes policies, even if they are limited to the difficulty is to develop some and machinery adequate to meet the minimum amount of government required to achieve the necessary objectives of the policy, while accommodating the amount of movement involved in the employment of millions of people. Elementary principles which assume what does not exist in practice—a congruence of qualifications and ability among vast numbers of people—and which exclude all other factors relevant to the point at issue do not take us very far.

A Ford worker is quoted today as saying: "Either we win or Jim Callaghan does. If it's a productivity agreement, be wise, because there's no way we can work harder at Langley." This assumes that the only way to be more productive collectively is for you as an individual to work harder as you are working now. In principle, it is the same kind of error as Professor Neild's and gives their likely range of experience equally understandable.  
Yours faithfully,  
INIS MACBETH,  
11 Broadhurst,  
Ashford.

From Mr Steven Kitchinsky

Sir, Would it really matter if Ford of Britain—or British Leyland for that matter—never produced another motor car? The President of the EEC Commission has rightly drawn attention to the dangers that face a society that becomes dependent on the private car, so this is a good time to consider whether we are wise to attach so much importance to industrial troubles in the motor industry, and to the nation's work force, from top to bottom, achieves the level of overall productivity which enables our many competitors to remunerate their employees so

adequately. I have always felt to be over-optimism, Coventry Patmore once wrote:

The truth is great and shall prevail,  
When none care whether it prevail or not.  
I hope that, after nearly 68 years, you will allow me to suggest to your present readers, your present readers, JOHN WALLEY,  
46 Rotherwick Road, NW11

adequate grasp of the situation, and the somewhat maudlin tone in which it is couched is more likely to excite ridicule than respect.

With greater perception, the Editor of *The Manchester Guardian* wrote near day Mr Churchill was violently attacked in yesterday's *Times* for a decision which in all probability saved many lives. It needed some courage after the Chief Constable had asked for troops to stop the troops when they were on their way and to send policemen instead. But, as usual, the brave course was also the wise one. These quotes are from the second volume of the Churchill Official biography, pages 373-378.

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recognize the madness of "free collective bargaining" in a mixed economy, and it is no coincidence that several years of industrial peace on the railways have produced not only a better product, but a significantly more popular rate too.  
Yours faithfully,  
S. KUTCHINSKY,  
93 Chesterton Road, W10.

From Mr D. G. Lindsay  
Sir, If the Government must have a pay policy, surely it should be one that, at least, permits a pay increase which does no more than restore the real value of a worker's pay to what it was in October 1972, i.e. immediately before pay restrictions started. Whether or not such an increase would be more or less than some magical percentage dreamed up by the Chancellor?  
Yours faithfully,  
D. G. LINDSAY,  
8 Swanton Field,  
Whitchurch on Thames.

### A pensioner's view

From Mr R. E. Rushen  
Sir, Trade union leaders frequently refer to the hardships which their members are supposed to have suffered during the years of so called pay restraint. As a pensioner, and thus outside the battle for wage increases but inevitably affected by its outcome, may I seek the courtesy of your columns to inquire—what hardships?

Figures just published indicate that earnings over the past year have risen by between 14 and 16 per cent; in other words, incomes have gone up more than prices. At the same time, we hear of a purchasing boom in consumer goods—which suggests plenty of money around the High Streets. There are, also, we read, queues of eager house buyers who appear to have both the cash for deposits and the income to cover mortgage repayments.  
I happen to live in an area much favoured by the industrial Midlands and North, for holidays, and during the summer our car parks, and even our residential streets well away from the beaches, have been choked with cars—many "bangers", among them these days! The owners and their families are usually well equipped with all the impedimenta now deemed indispensable to a seaside holiday—those inflatable rafts and towels, as well as the traditional items. Good luck to them, but none of these things suggest poverty or hardship.

Of course, those tens of thousands who opted to spend their holidays abroad have suffered reduced earnings and discomfort whilst waiting long hours for their planes at British and Spanish airports. Such "hardships" do not, however, appear to indicate any particular shortage of cash or any urgent need for large wage increases.  
If the country is ever to overcome its economic troubles, I would suggest that Mr Callaghan's 5 per cent limit, in most cases, excessive—unless and until the nation's work force, from top to bottom, achieves the level of overall productivity which enables our many competitors to remunerate their employees so

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## Bail in Northern Ireland

From the Legal Secretary of the Law Officers' Department

Sir, The attention of the Attorney General has been drawn to Mr Logan's letter of September 28. It contains several important errors. The authorities in Northern Ireland use long remands in custody as a form of interim without trial. He supports this sweeping assertion by the further allegation that "failure to consider evidence at committal proceedings is a result of a policy decision taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Ireland to the effect that all applications for consideration of evidence at the stage of remittal will be strenuously resisted by the Crown".

Both allegations are untrue. In the case of "scheduled offences", the prosecution may request the court to dispense with the appearance of witnesses on committal, but the court may reject this request. But in any event there must be consideration of the evidence by the committing magistrate in every case and there is no power which permits the prosecution to oppose the consideration of evidence to any case.

So far as the granting of bail upon committal is concerned, the decision to grant or refuse an application for bail in the case of a "scheduled offence" is taken, not by the committing magistrate, but by a High Court judge or the trial judge.

In the current year bail has been granted in 211 cases of accused persons appearing before the Belfast City Commission for "scheduled offences" and the accused have been remanded in custody in 307 cases.

Delays in bringing accused persons to trial are always to be avoided and the DPP for Northern Ireland is fully conscious of this. The average time between charge and trial in Northern Ireland is nine months, not 14 months as alleged, and this compares favourably with other countries. Moreover, as Mr Logan should know, there are many reasons for delay: time needed for preparation of defence, availability of witnesses, availability of Counsel, pressures on the Courts, and other factors which are not attributable either directly or indirectly to the DPP for Northern Ireland.  
Yours faithfully,  
W. C. BECKETT,  
Law Officers' Department,  
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2,  
October 2.

### Religion in schools

From the General Secretary, General Synod, Board of Education  
Sir, Had Mr Longley remembered (September 25) that the early Agreed Syllabuses of Religious Education were unashamedly "confessional", even evangelical, based as they were upon post-war euphoria and a high humanism with a Christian base, his article might not have been so muddled. These syllabuses, largely based as Mr Longley suggests, because they reduced Christianity to a "lowest common denominator" of non-controversial secular items. But by the early sixties Harold Loukes' researches had demonstrated their failure.

The two latest reports to which Mr Longley refers (including from this Board, *A Kind of Believing*) apply to the present and very different fragmented, plural world. To suggest, as he does, that "secular education" is the only way to achieve a "neutral" or "objective" religion is not only even more naive, due to what happens or does not happen in schools. The world has shrunk, we are surrounded by violence and disturbing educational evidence, and the education of private beliefs, moralism affects personal and family life-style and some sort of "relativism" from academic filters to the man in the street leaving him bewildered about truth, values and morality.

What then do the provisions of the Act demand of us? Challenging through our plural society is, some LEAs have been bold enough to suggest their RE curriculum, valuable as it is, must be seen in the light of the Christian Education Movement whilst the RE Council keeps a monitoring eye on emerging methodologies for RE. Yet these efforts together are but a cloud on the horizon the size of a man's head.

Even though churches share in the above enterprises (and there are many others) and some are committed to a high institutional involvement, we should remember that more than seven ninths of our children are in county non-Church schools. It may be right in point to suggest a more interesting and worthwhile approach to RE. Plans for the former often hide the virtues of the latter.

Far from opening out Christianity to teachers, lecturers, advisers, administrators and governors, contribute to the making of a more relevant RE in which confessionalism has no place. But money, manpower, training resources and all that "renewal" RE might imply are in the hands of central and local government, not of the Churches. This is a pity, for it is a pity that the Churches' religious education is taken seriously, Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT WADINGTON,  
General Secretary,  
General Synod,  
Board of Education,  
Church House,  
Dean's Yard, SW1.

### The Dagenham blockade

From Mr M. R. Heale

Sir, Having just heard that the Government is contemplating sanctions against Ford, I must ask whether this will require a naval patrol at Dagenham to be fully effective.  
Yours faithfully,  
M. R. HEALE,  
National Statistical Office,  
Zomba, Malawi,  
September 25.















## No ring of confidence in London 'phone calls

Telephone users in London have been getting a worse service from the Post Office than those in other parts of the country, according to detailed quality of service figures published for the first time by the Post Office. The figures show that 10 per cent of calls which fail due to Post Office faults are higher in London than in any of the other nine telecommunications regions. The number of faults reported per telephone is also highest in London, and a proportion of faults cleared in the end of the next working day.

The London Telecommunications Region, which incorporates almost the whole of the GLC area and parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, handles more than 3,700 million calls a year through more than 5.5 million telephones.

The annual number of faults reported per telephone is 0.2 for London and 0.62 nationally while the proportion of fault reports cleared by the end of the next working day is 58.9 per cent compared with 74.8 per cent.

A slight drop in the quality of service in some parts of the London region in the three months to June, compared with

On a national basis, 36.2 per cent of local automatic calls and 34.6 per cent of STD automatic calls fail. In the great bulk of cases, the line is engaged or there is no reply. Errors by the caller, such as misdialling, account for 5.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively of those totals.

automatic calls that fail because of faulty or insufficient Post Office equipment has been decreasing from 6.0 per cent of all calls in 1973-74 to 3.3 per cent in 1976-77. There has been no further improvement in the past 15 months.

Detailed records of telephone service quality previously available mainly for interlocal use by the Post Office, are now being published partly because of criticism by the Post Office

The committee said quality of service statistics traditionally published by the Post Office in its annual report were "too few and far between".

"A national figure may mask quite wide regional variations while an annual figure may hide the fact that the level of service at the beginning of the year was very substantially different from that at the end of the year," it said.

From this week, customers can get detailed service records and quarterly updated figures from local telephone area offices. Copies also are being sent in MPs and heads of leading companies as well as consumer groups and local authorities.

**Patricia Tisdale**

# Investigated

last night that his company had followed all the recommendations, anticipating, he said, the call for NH displays.

According to the Commission, net profits had been rising for large opticians up to October 1975, when the spike was 12.1 per cent to 14.8 per cent. But prescription bous-

Mr Howell said that the net profit margin of the group's retail outlet was likely to be down to just over 12 per cent this year compared with 15.5 per cent last year. Efficiency improvements in the service companies should raise net margins there from 13.6 per cent last year to just over 14 per cent this year.

## New directors may be named at St Piran

New directors are likely to be appointed to the board of St Piran, the tin mining and property company, after discussions yesterday between the company and Mr Robert Mor-

Mr Morrison said it was "in the interests of St Piran and the generality of the shareholders that the board should be strengthened".

He did not feel, however, that an emergency general meeting would be called.



## Rolls-Royce design for mobile atom power unit

By Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Delays in the on-site assembly of nuclear power stations could be avoided through the use of prefabricated nuclear plant, which would be built on barges and towed to their power-station sites, according to Rolls-Royce.

The concept of prefabricated nuclear plant is being described by the company at the Nuclear 78 exhibition, which opens in Easle today. Individual units up to 200 megawatts are envisaged; several could be combined to give higher outputs.

In essence the plant consists of a pressurized water reactor (PWR) with associated steam-raising equipment and turbines, mounted on a barge. The plant (including the barge) would be built under factory conditions, using production-line techniques, at a shipyard or converted dockyard. It would be towed to a suitable site, floated into position, grounded and connected to a power distribution system.

Only a limited amount of civil engineering work would be needed on site, including the construction of administration buildings, switching compound, secondary containment and laboratories. Plant manufacture under factory conditions would give advantages in quality and hence reliability, as well as in time-saving, the company claims.

This technique would be suitable for power stations up to 200 megawatts, using prefabricated modules connected on site. It would be suitable for sites away from the core of a major distribution system, where the demand for power is substantial but not enough to justify a conventional nuclear station size of 1,300 MW.

The demand might be for a new supply or to replace an out-of-date, more expensive, fossil-fuelled station. Nuclear steam-raising plant would be contained in a 20-metre diameter spherical steel structure on site. This would be enclosed in an additional concrete structure.

Another project being described by Rolls-Royce at the Easle exhibition is for a seabed nuclear power source which could provide power for a manned, sea-atmosphere, seabed oil production complex. The feasibility of such complexes is being studied by Rolls-Royce in conjunction with Sir Robert McAlpine and EICC.

The power unit would use a 230MW pressurized water reactor, housed within a compartmented pressure hull. The complete power module would be towed into position and lowered by cable. In operation, the module would be manned and serviced by a small transport submersible.

Rolls-Royce's nuclear experience has included the supply of PWRs for the Royal Navy's nuclear submarines, through the company's participation in the Rolls-Royce and Associates (with Babcock, Wilcox & Foster Wheeler and Vickers).

## Retailers reject trading law changes

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Increasing concern about the far-reaching effects on retailers of possible changes in restrictive trade practices law has culminated in a rejection by the Retail Consortium of any major change.

The consortium which represents more than 80 per cent of Britain's shopkeepers, has told a Government committee which is reviewing competition policy that retailers feel the substance of restrictive practices law should remain unchanged. The law as it stands was clear and free from ambiguities, the retailers said.

A strong reaction had been expected from the consortium because a green paper on competition policy, produced for the Government by an interdepartmental committee, listed a number of retail

practices as being against the public interest. The consortium particularly objects to the idea that the law should be widened to force companies enjoying exclusive franchises to justify their policies.

The green paper raised questions about manufacturers' restrictions of supply to some retail outlets, a practice widely used for retail dealerships and franchises where special expertise is necessary. Such agreements could be a barrier to the entry of competitors such as discount traders, it was argued.

The consortium has told the committee that instead of widening the law it should recommend that such cases be investigated where necessary by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

This clashes with the committee's earlier view that these and other restrictive

practices often are used by groups too small for Monopolies Commission scrutiny. The suggested alternative was to video the powers of the Director General of Fair Trading.

The consortium also told the committee that restrictive practices laws should not be changed merely because of the decline in the United Kingdom's share of world trade in manufactured goods and the growing import penetration in home markets.

It added: "The Retail Consortium strongly believes in a competitive market place and that competition is essential to the proper working of a free enterprise economy."

The present system of enforcement also has its critics, among retailers, the consortium added.

## World steelmakers see no sign of long-awaited revival in demand

From Peter Hill, Colorado Springs, Oct 2

World steel faces a fifth year of recession with only marginal improvement in production and consumption in 1979, according to the latest forecasts of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI).

Steelmaking in Japan, the United States and Europe has been severely hit, with investment plans pared back, labour forces cut, and government involvement increased.

But industry leaders meeting here for the annual conference of the International Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers (IAISI) yesterday said that the short-term outlook for improved steel demand which has been awaited for several years is still not in sight.

In a report to the opening session of the conference, Mr. Leharder, IISI's secretary, said that Western consumption this year was likely to be 465 million tonnes—a rise of 31 per cent on the 1977 level but six million tonnes below the forecast for 1978.

The fall in the forecast is largely the result of poorer

than-expected demands in Europe.

Crude steel output for this year, he explained, was estimated at 458 million tonnes, reflecting a 1 per cent improvement on last year's figure. But this would be 36 million below the 1974 peak.

He told delegates that next year Western steel consumption was likely to rise by only 1.9 per cent, to 467 million tonnes. Industrial and machine business (based up to now on adapted versions of its aircraft gas turbines) to include nuclear power.

Capital spending programmes are still being pruned. Total outlays this year are estimated at \$12,000m (nearly £6,000m), with no increase expected next year.

Financial problems caused by the recession have led to increased state involvement in the steel industry. The latest has been the plan launched by the French Government. An estimated 45 per cent of total world steel production now falls within the public sector.

Mr. Charles Baker, touring secretary general of the institute, launched an attack on

"governmental pollution" in business. The atmosphere, he said, was choked with such a variety of legislative and administrative rules, regulations, and bureaucratic orders and injunctions that the whole system of enterprise was endangered.

"We must continue to resist with every possible means the steady encroachment of government bureaucracy on the management of the business itself."

Some progress has been made towards establishing a new international order for steel which has involved governments. Moves by Washington to control imports and the European Commission and crisis measures are among the results.

But beneath the surface, of studied courtesy and politeness, here the raw rage on over the broadside made into the American market by European steelmakers. Dutch and Italian producers have boomed their exports by over 50 per cent in the first eight months of this year while Belgium and Luxembourg have increased sales by over 47 per cent.

## Shell in \$400m Abu Dhabi gas venture

Abu Dhabi, Oct 2.—The Abu Dhabi Government has decreed the formation of a \$400m (nearly £200m) company to produce and market the gas produced from its offshore oil fields.

The company, Abu Dhabi Gas Industries (Adgill), was created with two major foreign partners, Royal Dutch/Shell group and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP), after protracted negotiations with prospective foreign partners.

The state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Co will own 68 per cent of the venture. Shell and CFP 15 per cent each and the Lisbon-based Paraffin 2 per cent.

Adgill will liquefy, process, transport and market about 23 million cubic metres a day, most of it now flared. The gas will be processed at a complex being built at Ruweis, west of Abu Dhabi city, at an estimated cost of \$1,500m.

The oilfields are operated by Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. with Shell, CFP, BP, Mobil and Exxon.

BP, Mobil and Exxon dropped out of the gas venture mainly after differences over foreign partners' financing provisions.

—Reuters.

## Carter pledge to increase exports and bolster dollar

Orlando, Florida, Oct 2

President Carter told the twenty-sixth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here that measures had recently been taken to expand American exports and halt the fall in the value of the dollar.

Mr. Carter said: "We accept and we will honour the responsibility that goes with the dollar's role as a world currency," he expressed confidence that the dollar would soon feel the beneficial effects of support measures.

Nearly 2,000 delegates from 30 countries are attending the congress—the third to be held in the United States in 50 years—until Friday. The theme of the congress is "Enterprise, Freedom and the Future".

Confidence, waxes: American consumer confidence dropped sharply in August, reflecting a widespread fear of rising prices and of the Federal Government's inability to beat in-

flation, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Centre.

The report said some people were expecting prices to rise so high that their attitudes "continue increasingly to tilt" towards saving rather than spending.

In its monthly telephone survey, the centre interviewed 1,164 people and calculated that its index of consumer sentiment fell to 78.4 in August and slightly below this year's previous low of 78.8 in March.

Consumer attitudes of February 1966, are used as a base of 100.

The sharpest declines in consumer attitudes "were concentrated in business expectations, especially the near-term outlook". For example, the centre said, a majority of those interviewed expect unfavourable financial prospects in the economy as a whole in the next year.

## Underwriters alarmed at oil cargo shortage claims

By Dennis Stuart

Insurance and oil company sources to London confirm that claims for alleged shortages of oil cargo are increasing. The increase is a direct consequence of the increase in oil values. As a result tanker owners, as well as those with an interest in the cargoes themselves, are treating every claim with the utmost care and caution.

It is not only cargoes of crude which have figured in recent cases, but petrol, diesel fuel and other petroleum refined products. The subsidiary of one major London tanker owner recently suffered a hefty loss on a petroleum product carried to drums.

Such losses are indicative of the mounting concern felt by underwriters.

The United Kingdom Protection of Marine Insurance Act (1924), a leading mutual insurance association in which nearly one-third of the world's

merchant fleet is entered, has warned its members this week that a large number of factors need to be considered in the handling of oil claims.

Perhaps the most important is the evidence necessary to establish the quantity of cargo actually loaded and discharged by a ship at the point where her responsibility ceases.

According to the club, "shipowners must be able to rely upon the facts that a bill of lading is usually only prima facie evidence of the quantity loaded, and that on completion of discharge a dry tank certificate is obtained."

A recent consequence of the frequency and size of shortage claims is that some oil charterers are trying to incorporate clauses in their charter parties to give the right to deduct from freight in respect of shortages found on one turn and/or quantities of cargo left on board after discharge.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### BSC holding British industry by the throat

### Discussing supplementary benefits

From Mr. N. A. Bilitch

Sir, The British Steel Corporation has much of United Kingdom manufacturing by the throat. The high cost of the former's products—render the latter uncompetitive in international markets—restrictive labour practices bring many domestic manufacturers to the brink of bankruptcy, as high costs of materials and ridiculously high labour costs squeeze the competitive life out of industrial Britain.

Paradoxical as it may seem, much of the United Kingdom's commercial life is kept in a healthy state by the level of imports we currently enjoy. While secure of the importation of raw materials and industrial components, remain competitive and profitable.

If these firms who are caught in the aforementioned squeeze have their imports will be forcibly cut back by the introduction of further controls, import controls and tariffs, the consequence of this will be to raise the level of manufactured prices, rendering the industrial sector of the United Kingdom even more uncompetitive in the markets of the world.

The problems of GKN should not be viewed in the context of British industry. If the incidence of imported raw materials, tools, screws, etc. is making life difficult for them, it certainly eases the problems of the customers.

The latest demand from

GKN is a classic case which demands that measures be taken which will clobber the consumer in order to satisfy the narrow self-interest of a domestic monopoly. If the problem is high priced domestic steel, then the solution is to allow cheap foreign steel to enter Britain; not pander to the British Steel Corporation by allowing them to fleece the rest of us.

Even under socialism there will always be groups of producers who selfishly believe they have the right to live at the expense of the rest of the community—regardless of the mischief this may cause.

You quote the chairman of the British Industrial Fasteners Federation as saying: "The strategic importance of the British industrial fasteners industry is such that if it is threatened, whole areas of British industry in general would suffer."

The answer to that piece of self-seeking sophistry should be: "Please go away!" The idea that British industry will collapse if the members of Mr. Richards's federation are not well placed to pass on their high priced products to a captive clientele, is the kind of nonsense which is the bane of non-sense of the United Kingdom industry.

N. A. BILITCH, 6 Rushmore Road, Putney, London, SW15.

September 28.

### Spain's discriminatory wealth tax

From Mr. H. T. Kennedy

Sir, A wealth tax came into force in Spain this year. Spaniards with assets of less than pesetas four million (approximately £28,000 at the current rate of exchange) are not required to submit a declaration of their assets and they pay no tax.

However, according to the Ministry of Hacienda, foreigners who own property in Spain but do not reside there must submit a declaration and must pay wealth tax on this Spanish property regardless of the value. Even when this is less than four million pesetas. (The authority is article 18 of the Order of January 14, 1978.)

Thus the wealth tax discriminates quite openly against foreigners who fall into this category.

The tax itself is not heavy, amounting to no more than 2 per cent of assets. (To my own case, tax amounted to about

£5.) But the declaration form, which incidentally has to be paid for by the taxpayer, is extremely complicated. It can only be completed with much time and effort, and with the help of an expert. In many cases the cost of the expert's services will exceed the cost of the tax eventually paid.

It is not only the discriminatory character of the wealth tax which is objectionable. Whereas considerable publicity has been given to the provisions of the wealth tax, no attempt has been made by the Spanish authorities to notify foreign owners of property in Spain of their liability under the tax, which is only apparent after careful study of the small print. (The writer learned of his obligation by accident when visiting his local tax office on other business.)

For the majority of non-resident owners of property in Spain it will therefore come as

an unpleasant surprise to discover that they are liable for a tax which they have not known existed, in line with accreted state of international behaviour.

The great majority of the category being discriminated against are persons (rather more than 500,000) who own a modest holiday cottage or small villa in Spain. It is surprising that such a treatment should be applied to them at a time when application to join the E.U. is under consideration.

H. T. KENNEDY, Pimlico, Brixham, Devon, King's Lynn.

### Is this the Tory attitude to aiding small businesses?

From Mr. R. Stern

Sir, In reply to a request to my Member of Parliament, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, concerning subsidies for foreign exhibitions to small businesses in a small industry, I received the following:

More and more requests are

made for subsidies and grants and they all have to come out of the productive industry. The greater the subsidy the higher the tax and the less the incentive. The line has to be drawn somewhere.

From this reply, we are to assume that a future Conserva-

tive government will do not in "help small industry in country".

R. STERN, Managing Director, Ideal Plastics Limited, Ideal House, 38-50 Arrola Street, London E2 2D.

## Phillips group evaluates find off Shannon Estuary

By Nicholas Hirst

Hopes of a commercial oil find on the Irish continental shelf have risen after a discovery by a group headed by Phillips Petroleum, 105 miles west of the Shannon Estuary.

Oil and gas emerged during drilling to a depth of 14,000ft. Good quality sulphur-free oil of the light type generally found in the North Sea was tested up to 730 barrels a day.

Phillips says that with a water depth of 1,411ft where the find was made it cannot be considered commercial but the group is "encouraged" by the results and plans further drilling in the area, known as the Porcupine basin.

The find was made with the drilling of the first well on Irish block 35/8, Phillips's part-

ners on this block are Getty Oil, Amerada Hess Corporation and Century Power and Light.

Welsh gas search: The British Gas Corporation's long-chamber drilling rig, Offshore Mercury, has reached Cardigan Bay to begin another attempt to find natural gas off the Welsh coast.

The rig, just freed from appraising the interesting Morecambe field off Lancashire, is on the fifth-round block 107/21.

The drilling position is no more than 10 miles off the Pembrokeshire coast and less than 12 miles north of Fishguard.

But industry observers' interest will be centred mainly on the fact that the target is 15 miles to landward of the location where the American group, Arco Oil Producing Inc, suspended a well.

## RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales by volume 1971=100	Percentage change latest 12 months on previous 12 months	New credit released £m
1977			
Aug	104.7	5.9	402
Sept	103.5	7.2	387
Oct	102.7	1.0	378
Nov	103.1	-3.0	401
Dec	106.9	-0.4	410
1978			
Jan	104.9	5.3	429
Feb	106.8	12.6	418
March	107.0	7.5	413
April	106.7	7.3	463
May	108.4	4.5	471
June	108.7	6.6	459
July	111.4	10.1	458
Aug	111.8	+12.5	493

## Retail sales, and hire-purchase up in August

By Caroline Atkinson

Retail sales rose by just under 1 per cent during August, according to revised figures. Most growth in trade has been in non-food shops. Retail sales shot up by 21 per cent in July and have sustained this high level in August.

The Department of Trade points out that the buoyant spending in July and August may have been influenced by tax rebates which came into play packets in the early summer.

The volume of hire-purchase credit rose slightly in August, although retailers' credit sales fell slightly for the July level. In the three months ending in August average credit sales were 6 per cent higher than the previous three months.

## Business appointments

### New chief executive and deputy for LBI board

Mr. Eric Whittle, a director and deputy chief executive of Lloyds Bank International, has been appointed chief executive in succession to the late Mr. Dennis Mitchell. Mr. Brian Pimman has been named as director and deputy chief executive of the bank.

Mr. Pimman was previously announced that Mr. Pimman was to become assistant group chief executive on October 1 but he will not now take up this appointment.

Mr. D. V. Atterton is to be chairman of Foster Wheeler, succeeding Mr. Eric Weiss, who is to retire on December 31. Mr. Atterton is a director of Foster Wheeler.

Mr. D. B. McLeod and Mr. J. A. Raywood become deputy managing directors of Jardines.

Mr. A. A. Tarnan has been made deputy chairman of Dalgety, while remaining chief executive of the group. Mr. G. Terry Pryce is appointed managing director, handling chairman and chief executive of Dalgety UK. Mr. M. E.

Warren becomes deputy managing director of Dalgety UK.

Lord Remnant has been elected chairman of City of London Brewery and Investment Trust, succeeding Sir Martin Wilkinson, who remains a director.

Lord Maclean has been appointed to the board of Distillers.

Mr. John Goodchap is to become accounting director of W. D. & H. O. Wills. He succeeds Mr. Leslie Rowell, who is retiring.

Mr. Arthur A. Martin and Mr. John E. Head have been appointed non-executive directors of Brown Brothers Corporation.

Mr. Dennis William Cottrell has been named industrial relations manager, British Gas Corporation. Mr. Michael J. Veeey has been appointed deputy chairman of Commercial Union Assurance Company. He has been a vice-chairman since 1975.

Mr. Martin E. Shaw becomes a director of Cooper Gay & Co.

made managing director of Keith Prowse. Mr. Neil Falkner and Mr. Langford have been appointed directors of the holding company.

The Keith Prowse Organisation (Reservations), Mr. Ditta Rheeder becomes a director of Keith Prowse Travel.

Mr. M. F. Heathcoat-Amory has been named a director of Geover Tin Mines.

Mr. Donald Norburn becomes managing director (designate) at Rishston Paper Mills, and will succeed Mr. Charles Townley on his retirement from that position on December 31. Mr. Townley will remain as a director and consultant to the board.

Professor Louisa Ryan becomes a director of the Bank of Ireland.

Mr. Arthur A. Martin and Mr. John E. Head have been appointed non-executive directors of Brown Brothers Corporation.

Mr. Dennis William Cottrell has been named industrial relations manager, British Gas Corporation.

Mr. Alan Moore has been a

top head of National Westminster Bank in the issues department.

Mr. E. H. Echells is app sales director of Dorman Fuses. Mr. P. Beasley is technical director, and Mr. Beasley becomes production

director. Mr. W. Butler is a director of Dorman Brimble.

Mr. Hugo Meynell has been named a director of Economist Newspaper Ltd.

Mr. W. A. Klog is the managing director for Roda F. Mr. Norman Macfarlane, managing director of Macfarlane Group (Clarks) Mr. Geoffrey Newberry, director of Baird Textile Holdings, has been named a director of Baird Textile Holdings.

Mr. Robin Kilburn has been named a director of Investments.

Mr. R. W. A. Griffiths is a director of Thomas Jordan.

Mr. Colin Fuller has been named a director of European.

Mr. R. E. Seers, better known as Seers, has been named a director of Hardman Isher.

## JEFFERSON SMURFIT

### Interim Results to 31st July, 1978

	Half year 1978 £000	% increase	Half year 1977 £000	Year 1977 £000
Sales (to Third Parties)	92,833	11.6	83,218	175,686
Pre-tax Profit	8,345	22.1	6,832	15,977
Dividend per Share - net	2.812p	13.6	2.475p	7.342p
Earnings per Share	10.5p	19.3	8.8p	19.3p

The Interim Dividend now declared will be paid on 29th December, 1978 to Shareholders on the Register at 1st November, 1978.

Profits after Taxation and Earnings per Share have been restated to take account of prior year adjustments in respect of deferred taxation.

The first half of 1978 saw very low levels of price inflation in Paper and Packaging — on occasion negative inflation, and consequently the sales growth being reported is very real.

#### Trading

Sales activity in the period was in the main good. Profit margins overall improved from 8.2% to 8.9%. This gain came from productivity rather than prices.

#### Continental Group Inc. — Divestment

The Continental Group Inc. decided on 31st July, 1978 to dispose of its holding of 10,102,153 shares in our Group by way of a

placement in the London market. The company is well covered on the supply of raw materials by its commercial arrangements with SCA — Continental Forest Products and other suppliers.

#### The Future

The future is, as ever, difficult to predict and more particularly at the present time as there is a disturbing amount of industrial unrest in both the U.K. and Ireland. We have already lost more plant, operating days this year than at any time in the history of the company. Notwithstanding this I continue to see the year as a fair one for the company.



Jefferson Smurfit Group



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Reverberations from Blackpool

yesterday afternoon the equity market seemed almost resigned to the prospect of Blackpool defeat for the Government on a policy. The FT 30 Share Index, down 1.5 points by noon, finally recovered to close head of news on the vote) no more than 1 point off at 499.2—the volatility in part, course, reflecting the gyrations in the ecum share price.

Whether the market will feel quite so agitated this morning remains to be seen. Everything presumably depends on how the fiscal deal appears to be settling over the next 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the gilt market passed another easy session, keeping an anxious eye on the rising end North American interest rates, despite President Carter's remarks on the effects of higher interest rates, it seems he is generally accepted in markets that interest rates are going to rise, and probably fairly quickly. One of this is making life any easier for the United Kingdom monetary authorities, particularly as any overt attempt to raise domestic interest rates would look to be a blious card to play at this stage.

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### EUROCURRENCY CREDITS

Borrowers	1975	1976	1977	1978
Industrial	7,231	11,254	17,205	20,369
Developing	11,088	15,017	20,976	25,973
Communist	2,597	2,503	3,394	2,927
Institutions	65	74	190	297
Total	20,981	28,850	41,765	49,568

January-September  
Millions of dollars  
Source: Morgan Guaranty

wise, it is unsurprising that doubts should periodically be aired about the soundness of some of the lending that is taking place.

The pressures on the international banks to step up their Eurocurrency lending cannot be doubted, however. With the probable exception of the American banks they are almost universally short of domestic borrowing demand. The big United States trade deficit is further adding to the international pool of dollar liquidity and, in a borrower's market, interest rate margins have tumbled.

At the same time borrowers have taken advantage of their negotiating strength to extend maturities to 12-15 years.

Some American banks have dug in their heels and refused to participate in the less profitable lending, many would say, loss-making deals, but for the most part bankers have felt that the proper response is to remain active in the market and compensate for low margins by increasing volume.

This strategy is particularly feasible for those banks, such as the Japanese or the French, which are not so tightly constrained by capital/deposit gearing ratios as, say, the British or the American banks. Further pressure to lend has arisen from the weakness of the dollar, which has meant that non-American banks have had to raise their dollar lending just to maintain it at a constant proportion of their balance sheets.

Underlying all this is the view, widely held by the Americans as well as other banks, that it is not sound long-term business sense to be pulling back from the market just because the cycle has for the moment swung against the banks. Accepting low profitability now is seen, in this view, as the price that has to be paid for securing continuing banking relationships when the interest rate spreads begin to revive.

The question is when that will be. At present the direction is still downwards although for some months bankers have been saying it is inevitable they could go any lower. Reports that Electricite de France is seeking seven-year money at a mere 5 per cent margin is clear evidence that profitability is still shrinking, and nothing other than a revival in domestic loan demand in the key industrial countries seems likely to reverse the trend.

Currys  
Still waiting for a boom  
Currys' profits from Currys provide yet more evidence of the current sense of disillusionment in the High Street over the real strength of the upturn in consumer spending.

Group's sales rose by just over a fifth to £80m in the first half while profits at £3.8m were 18 per cent up on what was a disappointing period last time. Meanwhile an increase in the transfer from the hire purchase reserve reflects marginally lower credit business.

Somewhat disappointing profits may be due to much fiercer competition from the discount groups, something which has been brought home to the group by the relative strength of its own discounting operation, Bridger.

But the real problem is that although sales have started to move ahead noticeably the upturn does not yet constitute a boom, or anything like it. The objective of the group and Currys is to provide the Christmas trading period could provide the first real proof.

Meanwhile, the shares, having been run up to a high last year on hopes of a strong upturn, seem increasingly vulnerable to High Street anxiety.

Outside forecasts of around £10m pre-tax profits for the full year against last year's £10.3m should not be scaled down yet, bearing in mind the second-half prospects. But the shares down 7p to 190p yesterday offer a p/e ratio of just over 7 and yield less than 4 per cent, a figure which still seems on the high side, even if the spending boom, if it does occur, could be short lived.

Also Brown, the chief executive of the employment service division of the Manpower Services Commission, which runs the state's employment and training services, tells me that his professional and Executive Recruitment operation is in the black for the first time since it was founded. Brown says the state-run en-

Executives of the major airlines with routes across the North Atlantic are concluding a review of the effects of the cheaf-fares revolution which virtually upturned this sector of their business during the past summer. Most of them do not like what they see.

They have found that although the number of passengers carried hundreds of thousands more passengers in the summer of 1978 compared with the summer of the previous year, the fares at which most of these new customers travelled were so uneconomic that they finished the season worse off financially.

Trans World Airlines, which claims to carry more passengers between the United States and Europe than any of its competitors, commented: "We are convinced that discount fares have gone too far."

Our international financial results have actually declined despite the large increases in traffic stimulated by discount fares. Our international operating profit declined in the second quarter of 1978 to \$15m (£7.5m) from \$22m (£11.5m) in the same period of 1977, despite an increase in load factor of 9.3 points, from 61.4 per cent to 70.7 per cent.

At the same time as they find their revenue is being diluted, the North Atlantic airlines are also worried that their image has been damaged by widespread newspaper coverage of the queues which formed in London during August for Skytrain and standby seats. Young Americans anxious to return home for up to five days in a sea of plastic sheeting on the Tameside bankment.

Meanwhile, Sir Freddie Laker, the man who started the progress of the cheap-fare revolution, continues on his course undismayed, with a new Skytrain service between London and Los Angeles at a fare of £24 beginning last week to run alongside his New York Skytrain, where the single fare is £59.

## Transatlantic air fares: has discounting gone too far?



Skytrain hopefuls camped in the rain near Victoria Station, London this summer.

But such are the pressures of inflation on the world air transport industry that even Laker Airways is likely to increase its fares by the spring of 1979. The scheduled airlines who form the backbone of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) have already indicated their intention to charge more.

Higher prices are just one of the factors which will result in air travel across the North Atlantic being less of a bargain for the public than it was this year. The airlines which they are applying the lessons which they learnt painfully in this first year of discount travel, with the result that air travel bargains will be fewer and further between—although they will still exist.

Each of the big airlines is now in the process of restructuring its tariff, reducing the bewildering number of fares which have been on offer while at the same time spinning the types of travel into three main classes, instead of two as in the past.

This move is based on a far-sighted scheme introduced by British Caledonian Airways and operating with success on its London-Houston route. IATA justifies introduction of the three-class system from October 15 by saying that many business and other full-fare passengers who are the "bread and butter" customers were being penalized by the proliferation of discount fares.

Queues at ticket barriers were longer, aircraft were more crowded, and full-fare passengers had become disgruntled as a result of sitting next to passengers paying discount fares while the latter received identical amenities and services.

If this scheme is taken up, it could lead to more cheap seats being offered next year, although with reduced amenities.

One of the cheap fares introduced with much trumpeting a year ago by the IATA airlines which will not be around next summer is the budget scheme, where passengers told the airlines in which week they wanted to travel, and were later told by the airlines which day they could go.

Experience has proved to the airlines that it was a far too complicated and costly scheme which led to added costs and expanding bureaucracy.

The big airlines expect that in the light of the experience of the public last summer, many more of them in the future will book seats even if this means committing themselves and their money in advance.

Advance purchase excursions (APEX) tickets, with a guaranteed seat on a scheduled flight, are expected to become more popular, and there may even be a strong swing back to charter airlines, which suffered badly this year from the sudden pro-

liferation of low fares on scheduled services, including Skytrain.

According to IATA figures which have just been published, the number of charter flights which were available on the North Atlantic in June, decreased by 30.5 per cent over June, 1977 to 901. The number of charter passengers travelling on these flights went down by 29.7 per cent to 164,000.

In the United States, the Civil Aeronautics Board has shown its concern over this trend by relaxing the rules covering bookings for charter flights. This is an effort to allow the charter operators to compete more freely with the scheduled airlines and so stay in business. America would need its charter fleets if it is to move an army abroad at short notice.

As the charter airlines suffered in June, the scheduled carriers' business boomed, according to the same IATA tables. The number of flights went up by 7.9 per cent, and the number of cheap-fare passengers by 24.8 per cent.

What the airlines are determined to avoid is a repeat of this year's difficulties of carrying one-way across the Atlantic during the late summer this year hundreds of thousands of passengers who had no idea when they wanted to come back as they were coming back at all.

This was a complete contrast to the traditional business of the airlines which has been to deal with returns, so making advance planning possible. Just how they will cope with this new paradigm of the foot-loose air traveller with money to spend and few ties continues to puzzle the industry, and will be one of the main topics discussed when the IATA meets in London shortly to draw conclusions from what was a watershed summer.

Arthur Reed

## Peru tightens the screws of the economy

Lima  
Nine months after the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces of Peru, officially named 1978 "The Year of Austerity". The main problem now is what the administration is going to do next year. The slogan, by law, appears on all company stationery letterheads in the daily newspapers and on all official communications.

It has proved an accurate description for a year in which the military government has finally had to count the terms with an overwhelming foreign debt, 70 per cent inflation and strained relations with the international banks. At the same time it was faced with time bombs on the political, labour and social front—50 per cent of the labour force, for instance, is either unemployed or underemployed.

The first crucial point came in March when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declared a credit agreement null and void only four months after it had been signed. The IMF said they were unhappy with the "irregular" accounting methods used by the central bank being caught looking the books.

The terms of the agreement were, however, considered unrealistic and over-demanding. The government officials, subsequently said, in any case, they proved too difficult to adhere to and the IMF found that they had miscalculated Peru's ability, if not with the IMF, to pay the debt.

To September, one "liberal" IMF team and one "tough" Peruvian financial team later, a new stand-by agreement was signed for US\$450m (£124m) and the government seems more determined to keep to the plan, in spite of the price it will have to pay in terms of its popularity ratings which have reached a record low already.

The right and centre political parties for instance, see a series of increasingly severe economic "packages" as a necessary evil since they cannot produce a better alternative and prefer to leave the responsibility with the military government. Meanwhile, the left, including the labour unions, who have been consistently calling for a moratorium on foreign debt payment, regards the IMF agreement as the death knell for Peru's economy.

The build-up to the latest agreement has not been smooth. The most severe problem for General Albiades Saez, the Finance Minister until May and Sr Javier Silva Ruere, who replaced him, has been food and petrol prices.

The consistent inability of finance ministers to put through price rises on time has been a recurrent indication that the Government is reluctant to pay the political price of austerity.

In August, for instance, officials promised to increase petrol prices by the end of the month but the Government balked at taking action which on past occasions has set off riots, demonstrations and strikes. By the end of September no action had been taken. In May, President Morales Bermudez, in an effort to demonstrate his commitment to "austerity" and hence im-

press the IMF with whom relations were cool, announced a new economic team led by a civilian, Sr Ruere. In the ministry of finance and Sr Manuel Moreyra in the central bank.

Within days petrol prices jumped 67 per cent and food prices more than doubled. As expected, this triggered off rioting, a curfew was imposed and the country was under martial law. A general strike, the most successful in Peru's history—was staged on May 22 and 23.

The new team, however, kept to their tough line and where they lost popularity at home, they gained the respect of the IMF and international banks abroad. Within a few weeks, they had arranged credit lines and new loans with the banks and the threat of default was checked.

By the end of September, Peru was hoping to raise US\$1,000m in special loans.

President Morales Bermudez (above), steering his country through austerity to hoped for recovery within two years.

with its 14 creditor countries and others in order to keep the economy afloat in 1979 and 1980.

The hope is that the economy will be back on the rails within the next two years and that meanwhile the country will not only be able to meet its present debts but have sufficient credit left over to continue with essential food imports and to buy equipment for mining and other basic industries.

This, at least, would set the stage for the return to democracy which is slowly being prepared by the constituent assembly engaged in rewriting the constitution. The essential act of the elected government will be to produce a clearly defined economic policy which this Government has failed to do.

The date for the general elections has not yet been set but it is unlikely to be before 1980, mainly because the military government has refused to hand over power in 1979, a politically sensitive year since it is the hundredth anniversary of the Peru-Chile War.

## Warrington's Fort Knox

It was inevitable that the new Barclays Bank building under construction in Warrington should attract attention. Situated along a motorway, it is virtually windowless, has sturdy, rounded walls and a double-curved, swivelling roof—all in spectacular contrast to the surrounding "box-like" factories and warehouses.

Barclays, understandably anxious to jeopordize neither the safety of staff nor the safekeeping of customers' holdings, have not at all disguised the purpose of the building.

But inquirers—and there have been a fair number of them—are told that it is not a branch bank but a store. A "secure store" for what has been described as the bank's "paper and metal" or its "merchandise".

Quite simply, it is Barclays' first purpose-built store for cash and documents, the major stores exist elsewhere in the country, but they take the form of adapted buildings.

No attempt has been made by Barclays to conceal the building. As Mr David Silcock, deputy chief architect, explained, it could have been "coconed" from sight or built underground, with identifiable vehicles using the store there would be little point.

Altogether, he believes "an interesting architectural solution to employing a roof structure, on prestressed cables, has been found to meet the requirements of the building."

The building should be completed by the bank's regular contractors, Fairclough, around the end of this year.

Barclays admits the practical dilemma in deciding how much detail to disclose. One line of thought suggests full disclosure may act as a deterrent.

### John Huxley

number of ideas considered by the bank to be "emotional" and "fantasy".

The building has been dubbed a fortress, more predictably, Fort Knox. It has been suggested that the Ministry of Defence has given regular advice on how to repel missile attacks and that the roof is curved specifically to prevent helicopters landing on it.

Mr Don Collins, the bank's regional architect, agrees that it is "no ordinary building" and that it has been built to certain security requirements. Great attention has been paid to the interior, which provides a large area of open space, free from columns. A "heat reclamation" system is incorporated.

Fosco usually likes small, largely autonomous subsidiaries but likes to own them completely. Partnership is usually demanded in developing countries.

Weiss' original firm, Foundry Services, merged with an investment company, Minerals Separation, to form Fosco Minsep in 1963.

There were record sales of £17.5m last year, but the steel recession and a firmer pound clipped profits from £15.7m to £15.6m.

One example of the production problems Fosco Minsep offers to solve is given in the latest edition of its house journal, A metal detector, made by the company was installed in an American hamburger factory. But it looked like being a production problem itself in that it immediately began to sling out more than one in five of the hamburgers. In fact it was the hamburgers not the machine that were at fault. They were "kaiser" and "brat" were nobody had thought to remove the metal certification disc the rabbit would place on the meat. Disc and meat alike were duly ground up, and the journal says, had been sold and consumed for years.

This, however, may impose change upon the company.

Attorney, who was a research metallurgist at Cambridge when he met Weiss, said the company sold to very specialized customers in the foundry, steel and construction industry. There is no need to bang a drum.

Weiss built up the business in this country and the developed world. Now Attorney thinks he will have to expand operations in the Third World where the steel capacity of tomorrow will be found.

Attorney now has subsid-

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## Business Diary: All change at Lloyds • PER does pay

death last week of Dennis Mitchell, chief executive of Bank International, has led to some rapid rethinking of top management jobs at the Lloyds group.

Complicated matters of the death of Dennis Mitchell, 52, has occurred at the time when "Peter" is due to step down—this year, in fact, as group chief.

Mr. Mitchell's job is being taken over by Mr. Whitby, his deputy for the last four years. Whitby is 52, is a career LBI man, and worked his way up through the ranks of the Bank of London and South America, and Argentina and Brazil, for the last 28 years.

Mr. Whitby's shoes will be filled by Mr. Brown, the chief executive of the employment service division of the Manpower Services Commission, which runs the state's employment and training services, tells me that his professional and Executive Recruitment operation is in the black for the first time since it was founded. Brown says the state-run en-

he 46-year-old Brian Pitman, until Mitchell died, Pitman, who has moved on fast through the ranks at Lloyds, was due to become number two to Norman Jones, who is, in turn, taking over as group chief executive from Peter.

Pitman's appointment is significant as further evidence of the bank's new philosophy of cross-fertilization between the domestic bank and LBI, which now accounts for nearly half group assets.

The objective is to make sure the man who runs the bank has future knowledge of the higher echelons of both the domestic and international operations. Pitman, although he has served a two-year stint as LBI's executive director, has not spent his career in the domestic bank.

The result of all this shuffling is to leave Norman Jones without a deputy at the moment, but Lloyds is likely to say something on this score within a few days.

employment agency had a surplus of £50,000 in the last financial year, and the budgeted surplus of £140,000 for this year looks like being achieved.

PER compares with a deficit of £305,000 in 1976-77 and of £125m in the first year of operation, 1974-75. The surplus, Brown says, comes only partly from an increase of about a quarter in charges to employers earlier this year.

PER advisers, he went on, are being choosier about the assignments they take on. In particular they are handling more of the assignments that involve interviewing and advertising, which are more likely to end in a job being filled than basic recruitment assignments, and thus net PER a fee.

Finally, enough this news comes just as an MSC review under the commission's chairman, Richard O'Brien, is about to begin, and could question whether PER could charge employers a fee at all.

The last report, which appeared 18 months ago, claimed MSC's PER and job-centre services.

PER was scolded for losing money, and given a year to break even. The job-centres were tipped off for not doing enough to place the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, although MSC wasn't happy with the statistics based upon which the committee made its job-centre criticisms.

The news that David Atterton is to succeed Eric Weiss as chairman of Fosco Minsep is not in itself a revelation, for after more than a quarter of a century as his sidekick it would have been surprising if Atterton had not been elevated.

However, the event is interesting in that it is one of those rare occasions—other than results time—when one has a chance to have a look inside this usual and unattractive company.

There is no nameplate outside the headquarters in a leafy Westminster backwater, and Atterton told me he has no intention of making any more noise about the business than his predecessor.

Weiss started Fosco in 1932, when he was a proprietary chemist for the foundry industry and went around by tram selling them.

Atterton now has subsid-

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Ross Davies



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Loretta McLaughlan







## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Production  
lift bonus  
Beatson

name again performance a full year, is promised. Clark, Thanks to the £2.5m Rotherham works production, productivity increase has taken effect. A stage of the year the loss of production, productivity increase has taken effect. A stage of the year the loss of production, productivity increase has taken effect.

the six months to July a glass bottle and jar pushed its pre-tax up 21 per cent to £14.5m, over 18.5 per cent up.

lays Bank Int  
e in Kenya

lays Bank International named its Kenyan operation a locally incorporated company called Barclays Bank Kenya. The bank has more offices and assets of Mr. Anthony Tuke, Barclays Kenya's first chairman, said: "It is our aim to develop Barclays of Kenya as a public company and, subject to the approval of the authorities, to make shares available to Kenya citizens at the rate of 10p."

he same time Barclays announced the opening of a branch of BBI in Pittsburg, United States.

o Group still  
ng ahead

bouncing back strongly, the group's share price has risen to a level of £1.10. The group's share price has risen to a level of £1.10. The group's share price has risen to a level of £1.10.

leys picks up  
oor start

leys, Telford-based manufacturer, saw profits more than halve to £1.1m in the year ended March 30, 1978, while turnover slipped to £387,000 from £400,000.

the dividend was £1.1m, a 10% increase on the £1.0m paid in 1977. The dividend was £1.1m, a 10% increase on the £1.0m paid in 1977.

## nt Issues

Bank Base Rates: 10% for 12 months, 9% for 6 months, 8% for 3 months, 7% for 1 month. Bank Base Rates: 10% for 12 months, 9% for 6 months, 8% for 3 months, 7% for 1 month.

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New white sugar  
contract opens

Trading in the new London white sugar contract opened yesterday with prices holding steady in a moderate two-way trade. Commencing on the early price structure, dealers said the premium over the raw sugar terminal was too wide and were expecting it to narrow as the market settled down.

Closing prices were: Feb. 121.50-121.75, April 122.45-122.60, June 123.20-123.35, Sept. 124.00-124.15, Dec. 124.75-124.90, March 125.50-125.65, May 126.25-126.40, Aug. 127.00-127.15, Nov. 127.75-127.90, Jan. 128.50-128.65, Apr. 129.25-129.40, July 130.00-130.15, Oct. 130.75-130.90, Dec. 131.50-131.65, Mar. 132.25-132.40, May 133.00-133.15, Aug. 133.75-133.90, Nov. 134.50-134.65, Jan. 135.25-135.40, Apr. 136.00-136.15, July 136.75-136.90, Oct. 137.50-137.65, Dec. 138.25-138.40, Mar. 139.00-139.15, May 139.75-139.90, Aug. 140.50-140.65, Nov. 141.25-141.40, Jan. 142.00-142.15, Apr. 142.75-142.90, July 143.50-143.65, Oct. 144.25-144.40, Dec. 145.00-145.15, Mar. 145.75-145.90, May 146.50-146.65, Aug. 147.25-147.40, Nov. 148.00-148.15, Jan. 148.75-148.90, Apr. 149.50-149.65, July 150.25-150.40, Oct. 151.00-151.15, Dec. 151.75-151.90, Mar. 152.50-152.65, May 153.25-153.40, Aug. 154.00-154.15, Nov. 154.75-154.90, Jan. 155.50-155.65, Apr. 156.25-156.40, July 157.00-157.15, Oct. 157.75-157.90, 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608.50-608.65, July 609.25-609.40, Oct. 610.00-610.15, Dec. 610.75-610.90, Mar. 611.50-611.65, May 612.25-612.40, Aug. 613.00-613.15, Nov. 613.75-613.90, Jan. 614.50-614.65, Apr. 615.25-6



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 2. Dealings End, Oct 13. Contango Day, Oct 16. Settlement Day, Oct 24.  
 (Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days)

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 2. Dealings End, Oct 13.  $\S$  Contango Day, Oct 16. Settlement Day, Oct 17.  
 $\S$  Forward hereinafter are permitted on two previous days





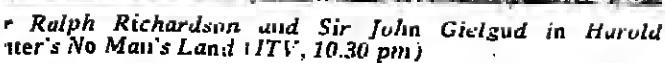


Rema Furr, 18 Hanover St., London, W.1. 01-629 9563.



**Edited by Peter Davalle**

## RADIO



THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; \* BLACK AND WHITE;  
REPEAT.

Home: Spinning, dyeing and weaving—for nothing, Alison briefly explains how.  
1.00. News, with Peter Sissons.  
1.20. Thames News: local round-up.  
1.30. Crown Court: a new case begins. A resident at a home

countryside tales. Sam Pearson  
astounds the regulars at the  
Woolpack public house.  
5.00, Thames at 6: local fea-  
tures.  
5.25, Help! Joan Shenton  
solves problems.  
5.35, Crossroads: motel saga.

10.00, News.  
10.30, No Man's Land: the  
Pinter play, starring John Giel-  
gud and Ralph Richardson  
(see Personal Choice).  
12.10 am, Close: Borodin  
music accompanies a Russian  
painting:

Thames, 5.00. Huddersfield, 2.25.  
 Report West, 6.00. Report West, 6.00.  
 Report Wales, 6.30. Surrey, 7.00.  
 Definition, 7.30. Thames, 12.10 am.  
 Leather, Close.  
**HTV CYMRU/WALES.**—As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Penarwda.  
 Newyddion Y Dydd, 4.20. Gogle, 6.00.  
 Y Dydd, 10.00. Report Wales, 10.30.  
 Ydydd, 11.15. This England, 11.45.  
 Ydydd, 12.45 am.  
**HTV WEST.**—As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm. Report West, 6.10.  
 Report West.

**Granada**  
 9:30 am, Thames, 1:20 pm. This is  
 your Right. 1:20, Thames, 8:10,  
 What? No. 5:15, Thames, 8:00,  
 8:00 Reports, 6:30, Emperiss  
 farm, 7:00, University Challenge, 7:30,  
 Thames, 12:10 am, Police Surgeon,  
 12:40, Close.

**Westward**  
9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus  
Honeyburn's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames.  
1.20, Westward News. 1.25, West.  
2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Practice.  
5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Ode.  
7.45, Thames. 7.00, Kate Ballard  
5.30, Thames. 10.28, Westward News.  
Weather 10.30, Thames. 12.10 am,  
Path for Life. 12.15, Close.

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 Report West, 6.00. Report West, 6.00.  
 Report Wales, 6.30. Surrey, 7.00.  
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Path for Life. 12.15, Close.

## RENTALS

**MURCH BROS**  
Oxford St., W.1.  
Specially Inspected,  
Exceptional value.  
WICK, 100. Ideally use...  
... 2000cc., 2 baths...  
... 2 W.

**STEAD VILLAGE** —  
4 bedrooms, 4 bath-  
rooms, 2 car garage, main-  
floor, 1250 sq. ft. \$1250  
01-439 0585/7

**FURNISHED**  
**WABERTON**  
**W. SUSSEX**  
residence, completely  
red, newly decorated  
with a detached house  
of 5.1 mile main-  
line to London, 8 miles  
to Brighton.  
01-439 561430

YFAIR.—Beautiful nine  
slips, a double type Nat. looking  
mod., cd., 100% silk, 15  
w. Knightbridge, super luxury  
weird style, 2 double bed  
bath., and floor, 100% silk  
and let. £200 p.w. L.R.S., 301  
837 1008.

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CNTERBRIDGE FLAT.—Superb  
condition, large drawing room,  
dining room, 2 double bedrooms,  
bathrooms, large kitchen dis-  
tributor, washing machine, central  
heating, i.v. lift, porter, £200  
w. Ring 357 6907 mornings.

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DISPOSALS

[illegible][illegible]

**BLE ARCH.**—Luxurious house, 3 floors, 4 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception, kitchen, dining room and laundry room; available immediately. 3,4 units. \$350 mo.—Tel. 491

**STUDENT (F)** seeks 2 or 3 furnished flat near university. Contact Cross.

**TEVEY.**—A selection of modern furnished flats available, 2 beds, recov., 2 & 3 B.R. All flats have kitchen, bathroom, gas, central heating, etc. Call Mrs. Ann Tevey company personnel.

10. EN. garden square: Charming  
my balcony flat, for 2/3. £70  
9.—575 0667.



